

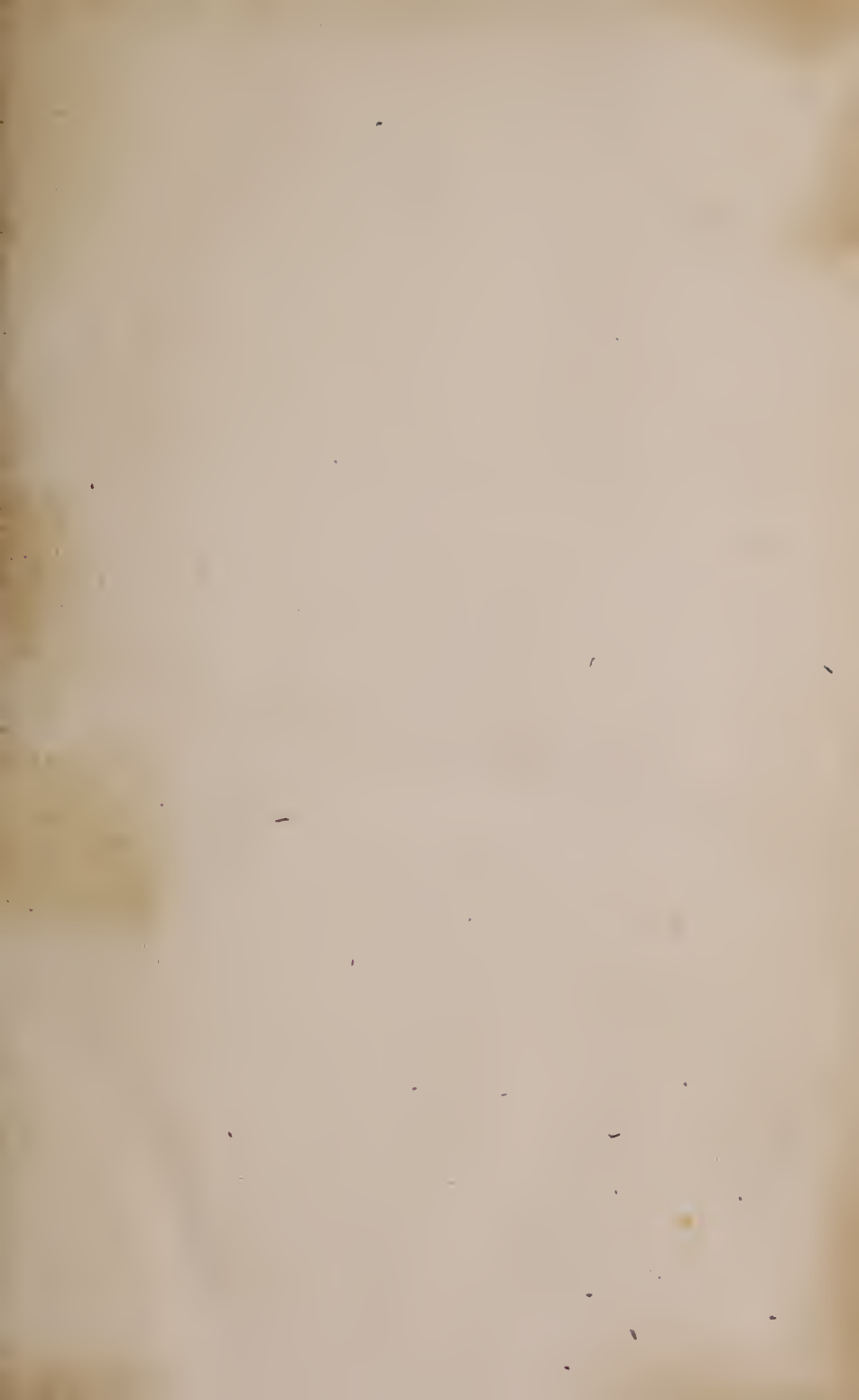


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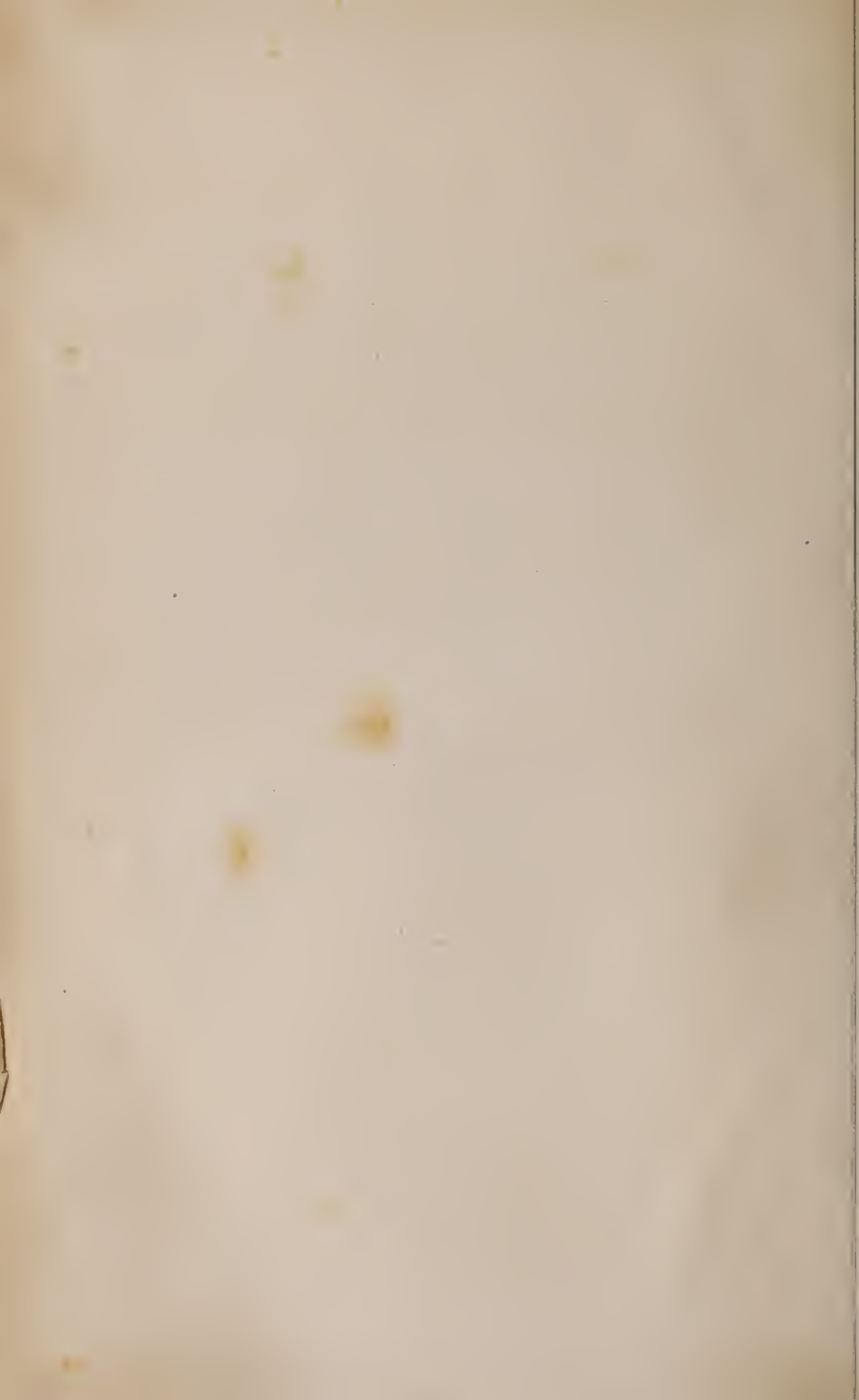
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THE
AFRICAN REPOSITORY,

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COLONIAL JOURNAL.

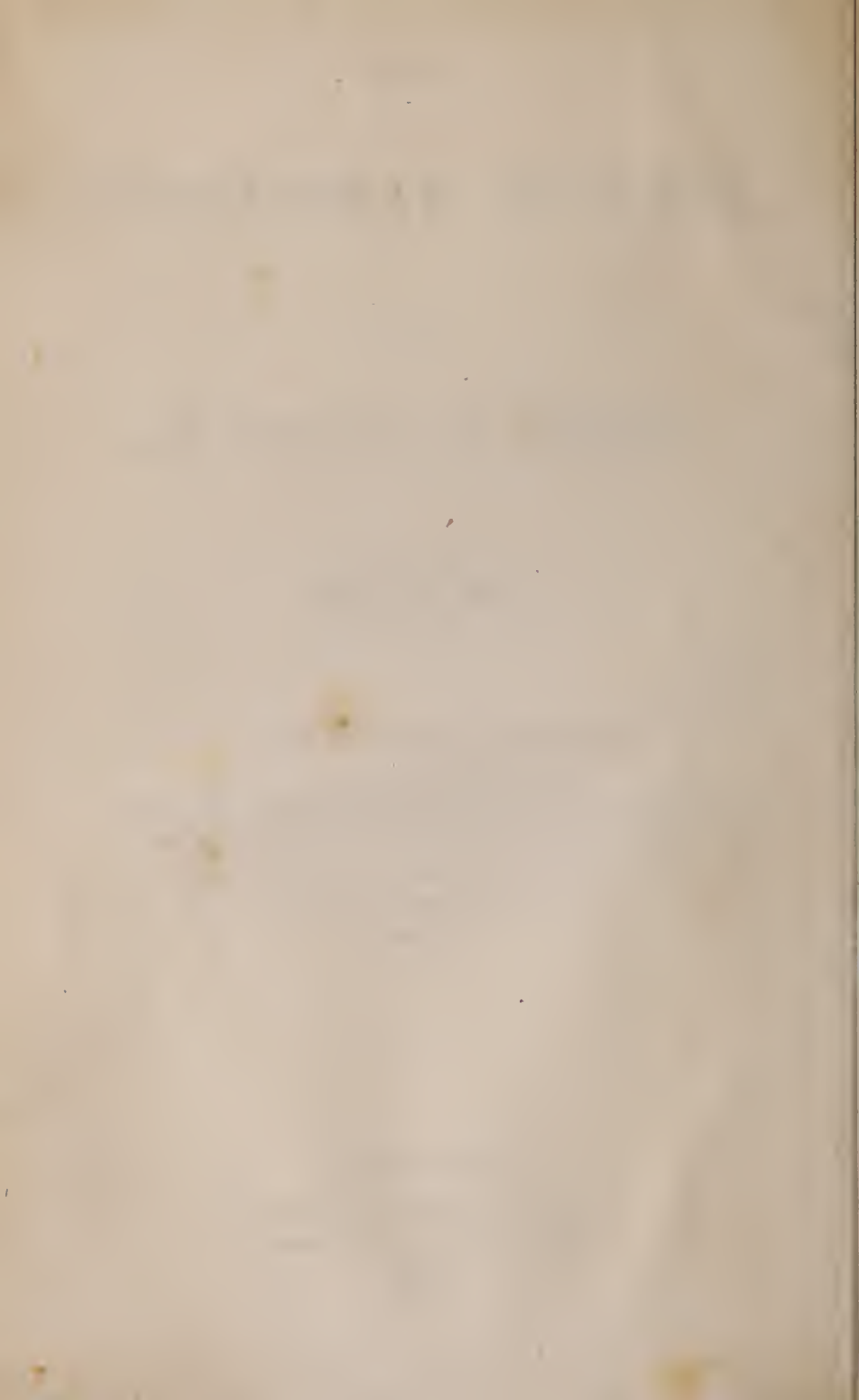
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INDEX

TO THE

TWENTY-FOURTH VOLUME OF THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

A.	PAGE.	A.	PAGE.
Address of John A. McClung, Esq., to the Kentucky Col. Society.....	133	Annual Meeting, address by Hon. H. Clay.....	80
Address to the Colored People of Ohio.....	168	Annual Meeting of the Mass. Col. Society, and Report, the seventh.....	225
African Colonization, sentiments in London on.....	46	An oration, by Rev. Jas. S. Payne....	18
African Colonization, expedition by the "Colonel Howard" from Savannah, Geo.....	162	Appeal in behalf of African Colonization, by Rev. Dr. Humphrey.....	156
African Colonization, its prospects....	305	Appeal in behalf of African Colonization, by the Penn. Col. Society....	215
African Mission.....	63	Appeal to the Humane, by the Indiana Col. Society.....	234
Africa as a Missionary Field—Rev. J. L. Wilson's opinions of.....	364	Appleton, Hon. Nathan, Letter on Colonization.....	280
Africa, favorable indications for....	364	Arrival of the Liberia Packet.....	97, 286
Africans, native.....	316	Arrival of the barque "Nehemiah Rich" with emigrants from New Orleans, at Monrovia.....	161
African races and languages.....	40	Arrival of the brig "Amazon," with emigrants from Baltimore, at Monrovia.....	161
African Slave Trade.....	333	Arrival of emigrants in Liberia by the "Nehemiah Rich".....	23
— Superstition.....	373	Arrival from Liberia, Presid't Roberts and others.....	222
Agriculture, Report on.....	182	Arrival of the Madonna from Liberia.....	244
—, Report of Committee on.....	204	Arrival of vessels at Monrovia....	248, 284
— on the St. John's river.....	282	Articles of Agreement between the American Col. Society and the Republic of Liberia.....	257
— in Liberia.....	350	A remarkable and candid declaration.....	220
American Col. Society, Thirty-first Annual Report of the.....	65	A slaver captured.....	251
American Col. Society, To the Ministers of the Gospel in the Southern States.....	163	Anxiliary Col. Soc. in Memphis, Tenn.....	271
Anniversary of American Col. Society, notice of.....	30		
Anniversary of the New York Colonization Society.....	164	B.	
Anniversary, the twenty-second, of Green County Col. Society, Ohio.....	310	Barbadoes Colonization Society.....	240
An instructive thought.....	274	Baltimore, George H., letter from, respecting Liberia.....	149
Annual Meeting of the American Col. Society, the 31st.....	79	Benson, S. A., Bassa Cove, letter from.....	357
Annual Meeting, resolution by Hon. Thomas Corwin.....	83	Board of Directors of Am. Col. Society, proceedings of.....	89
Annual Meeting, resolution offered by Rev. Prof. Brown.....	83	—, officers of the Board elected.....	91
Annual Meeting, officers of the Society elected for 1848.....	88	—, resolution of thanks to Hon. R. C. Winthrop.....	91
Annual Meeting, Hon. Henry Clay elected President.....	88	—, resolution of thanks to Hon. Henry Clay.....	91
Annual Meeting of the American Col. Society, 31st.....	33	—, resolution on the subject of the recaptured Africans.....	91
Annual Meeting, resolution offered by Hon. Wm. L. Dayton.....	79		

B.	PAGE.
Board of Directors, resolution tendering congratulations to the people of Liberia.....	91
—, resolution reciprocating the kindly expressed regards of the Convention of Liberia.....	91
—, resolution approving of 12th and 16th sections of the 5th article of the Constitution of the Republic..	91
—, resolution recommending the several auxiliary societies to increase their contributions.....	92
—, resolution to meet on the third Tuesday of January, 1849.....	92
C.	
Capt. Mercer's letter to Mr. Cresson respecting Liberia.....	289
Celebration of 24th of Aug. 1847....	14, 57
Central Africa, progress of discovery in	56
Christy, David, his address to the Colored People of Ohio ..	168
Churches, recent addition of members.	234
Citizens of Liberia in the U. States..	259
Circular for the 4th of July—New York Col. Soc.....	187
Clay, Hon. Henry, elected President of the Am. Col. Society.....	88
Coast of Africa squadron.....	54
Colored People of Ohio, address to the.	168
Complimentary address to President Roberts.....	273
Colored People in Ohio.....	314
Colonization Meeting in Shawnee-Prairie, Indiana.....	349
Colonization.....	63, 280
—, certain cavillings against replied to.....	117
Colonization, objects of the friends of.	126
Colonization in Illinois—Rev. Mr. Ball to visit Liberia.....	158
Colonization in Western New York.....	309
— and Missions.....	231
—, white missionaries and colored missionaries.....	232
Colonization and Missions—the best Fields for missionary labors.....	232
Colonization and Missions—value of colonies, as furnishing missionary laborers.....	233
Colonization and Missions—influence of pious families on the Heathen ..	233
Colonization and Missions—conversion of recaptured Africans.....	234
Colonization and Missions—recent additions to the churches.....	234
Colonization Society in Barbadoes... ..	240
Colonization meeting in New York.....	254
—, fruits of.....	296
— and gradual emancipation.....	322
—, missionary support.....	341
—.....	371

C.	PAGE.
Colonization in New England.....	376
Collections by Rev. John B. Pinney, agent of the N. Y. State Col. Soc.....	316
Collee.....	282, 286, 349, 350
Connecticut, equal suffrage in.....	208
Commercial Agent at Monrovia, Liberia—Dr. J. W. Lugenbeel.....	158
Constitution of the Republic of Liberia. 1	1
—, remarks on the Constitution by the Editor of Liberia Herald. 13	13
Constitution of the Memphis (Tenn.) Colonization Society.....	272
Conversion of recaptured Africans.....	234
Contemplated expedition from Savannah, Geo.....	93
Curiosity of the Natives of Africa on seeing a clock.....	30

D.

Death of Judge Wilkeson.....	253
Death of Mrs. Roger M. Sherman.....	274
Declaration of the Independence of the Republic of Liberia.....	1
Delegates from Kentucky to Liberia, their 1st report.....	314
Departure of the "Nehemiah Rich".....	244
Departure of vessels from Monrovia.....	248
Departure of vessels from the port of Monrovia.....	284
Departure of the Liberia Packet.....	307
Desperation of Slavers.....	207
Despatches from Liberia.....	251
Diversity of sentiment.....	28
Donations received by Rev. John B. Pinney, agent of the N. Y. State Col. Society, from 1st June to 31st August, 1848.....	316
Drayton, Elder Boston J., elected Pastor of the Providence Bapt. Ch.....	283, 285

E.

Ecclesiastical action.....	368
Ellis, Rev. H. W., letter from, his arrival in Liberia.....	151
Emigrants, outfit for.....	117
— by the "Col. Howard," from Savannah, Geo.....	188
Emigrants, arrival of, in Liberia, by the Nehemiah Rich and the Amazon.....	221
Emigrants for Liberia from N. Orleans.....	313
—, list of, by the Liberia Packet, Sept. 6, 1848.....	315
Equal suffrage in Connecticut.....	208
Erratum.....	95
Expedition for Liberia, next.....	55
—, the late, from N. Orleans.....	59
— from Savannah, Geo., contemplated.....	93
Expedition, our last, by the Amazon.....	94
—, our next, from Balt.....	95, 127
— from Savannah, Geo. by the "Col. Howard".....	162, 188

E.	PAGE.	J.	PAGE.
Expedition, our next, from Baltimore and New Orleans.....	381	Jones, S. Wesly, letters from....	268, 270
Expedition by the Liberia Packet, April 11th, 1848.....	153	K.	
Extract of a letter from a clergyman in North Carolina.....	243	Kavanaugh, Rev. B. T. resignation of the.....	150
F.		Kentucky State Colonization Society, annual meeting of the.....	129
Fourth of July collections.....	163	Kentucky State Colonization Society, officers of the Society elect.....	132
Fruits of Colonization.....	296	Kentucky State Colonization Society, Hon. R. P. Letcher, President.....	132
Funds wanted immediately.....	353	Kentucky State Colonization Society, vice Presidents.....	133
G.		Kentucky State Colonization Society, Treasurer, Edmund H. Taylor.....	133
Genessee Annual Conference Methodist Epis. Church, resolutions of....	368	Kentucky State Colonization Society, Secretary, Henry Wingate.....	133
Greenville and Blue Barre.....	156	Kentucky State Colonization Society, address of John A. McClung Esq....	133
Great curiosity—a Bushman.....	157	L.	
H.		Laws enacted by the Legislature of Liberia in 1848.....	325
Health of Missionaries.....	99	Legislature—names of the members of the Legislative body.....	97
Health of the late emigrants.....	251	Legislature of the Republic of Liberia, first meeting of the.....	97
Hening, Rev. E. W., extract from his Journal—African superstition.....	373	Letter from George H. Boston, respecting Liberia.....	149
Hepburn J. B. letter to President Roberts.....	298	Letters from a colored man in Ala. 268, 270	
Hepburn J. B. letter respecting Liberia.....	299	Letter from Dr. Hodgkin, to Mr. Cresson.....	214
Hodgkin, Dr., letter to Mr. Cresson.....	214	Letter from Martin Farquhar Tupper to Mr. Cresson.....	219
Hope for Africa.....	156	Letter from Alphonso M. Sumner, a colored man.....	243
Howard, Mrs. P. letter from.....	348	Letters from Dr. J. W. Lugenbeel....	35, 103, 209, 263, 355
Hymns sung at the celebration on the 24th August, 1847.....	57	Letter from Richard E. Murray....	266
I.		— from Henry J. Roberts, M. D.....	266
Illinois—Rev. Mr. Ball, agent to Liberia.....	158	— from James Moore.....	268
Inaugural address of President Roberts.....	120	— from S. Wesly Jones....	268, 270
Indiana Col. Soc.—appeal to the humane.....	234	— from Rev. John McCampbell, D. D.....	270
Influence of pious families on the heathen.....	233	Letter from James Williamson.....	271
Indiana—Colonization meeting in Shawnee Prairie.....	349	—, complimentary, to President Roberts, from the Liberia Association, Charleston, S. Carolina.....	203
Independence of Liberia acknowledged by England and France....	380	Letter from John B. Hepburn to President Roberts.....	298
Information about going to Liberia....	107	Letter from John B. Hepburn respecting Liberia.....	299
Inhuman sacrifice—horrible.....	206	Letter from S. G. Letcher in relation to Liberia.....	302
Items of intelligence from the Liberia Herald.....	221, 144	Letter from James Wrial, alias James Wrial Starkey, a slave, wants aid to purchase his freedom.....	304
Items of intelligence, notices of Liberia coffee, &c.....	349	Letter from Mrs. P. Howard, Springfield, Mass.....	348
Intelligence, late, from Liberia. 263, 283, 53, 244, 355		Letter from J. D. Young, Princeton Theological Seminary.....	348
—, Items of, colored race—		Letter from the west coast of Africa....	350
— Republic of Liberia.....	62		
Intelligence—Colonization—African missions.....	63		
Intelligence, items of, hope for Africa—Blue Barre and Greenville—Methodist Episcopal mission among the colored people of the South—Great curiosity—Colonization in Illinois..	156		

L.	PAGE.
Letter from North Carolina—from A. H. D., relative to the purchase of lands in Liberia for emigrants from Ohio.....	370
Letter from Frederick Goodwin—African superstition.....	373
Lewis, Gen. J. N., letters from.....	106
151, 152, 212, 357	
Liberia, Independence of, acknowledged by England and France.....	380
Liberia, late from, letter from Gov. Roberts.....	34
Liberia, medical books for.....	40
——, next expedition for.....	55
——, intelligence from.....	263, 278
——, information about going to.....	107
——, common objections to going to, answered.....	115
Liberia, pray for.....	127
——, population of.....	127
——, sugar.....	282
——, coffee.....	282, 286, 349, 350, 308
Liberia Packet, arrival of the.....	97, 283, 286
——, emigrants by the, April 11, 1848. list of.....	153
Liberia, legislation in.....	325
Liberia Packet, departure of the, Sept. 6, 1848.....	307
Liberality.....	152
List of passengers per brig "Col. Howard," from Savannah, Georgia.....	188
Lugenbeel, Dr. Jas. W., letters from.....	35, 103, 209, 263, 355
Lugenbeel, Dr. James W.—religion among the Congoes by the Pons....	37
Lugenbeel, appointed commercial agent at Monrovia.....	158
M.	
McCampbell, Rev. John, D. D., letter from.....	270
McLain, Rev. Wm., elected Secretary and Treasurer.....	91
Marriage.....	95
Massachusetts Colonization Society, 7th annual report.....	225
Medical books for Liberia.....	49
Members of the first Legislature of the Republic of Liberia.....	97
Memphis, Tenn., Auxiliary Colonization Society.....	272
Methodist Episcopal missions in Liberia.....	293
Message of President Roberts.....	193
Methodist Episcopal mission among the colored people in the South.....	157
Missionaries, health of.....	99
Missionaries, white and colored.....	232
Missionary support—Colonization.....	341
Moore, James, letter from.....	268
Movements among the colored people.....	261
Murray, Richard E. letter from.....	268

N.	PAGE.
Native enterprise.....	99
Native Africans.....	316
New Cess, Gov. Roberts' correspondence about.....	101
New Cesters.....	205
New York Col. Soc., anniversary of the.....	164
New York agency.....	222
New York Col. Society, meeting of, to hear statements from Rev. Messrs. Payne, Russell and Wilson, and President Roberts, and Mr. Harris, of the present condition of Liberia.....	237
Next expedition from Baltimore.....	127
Notice of the anniversary of American Colonization Society.....	30

O.

Objections to going to Liberia answered.....	115
Officers of the Am. Col. Soc. elected for 1848.....	88
Ohio—her position in relation to the free colored population of the U. S. and her interest in sustaining the Republic of Liberia.....	177
Ohio—twenty-second anniversary of Greene County Col. Society.....	310
Ohio, colored people in.....	314
Oration, by Rev. James S. Payne.....	18
Origin and progress of the North American Slave Trade.....	51
Our foreign affairs.....	246
Our last expedition by the Amazon... ..	94
Our late expedition from Savannah, Ga. by the "Col. Howard".....	162
Our next expedition from Baltimore.. ..	95
Our present necessities.....	92
Outfit for emigrants.....	119

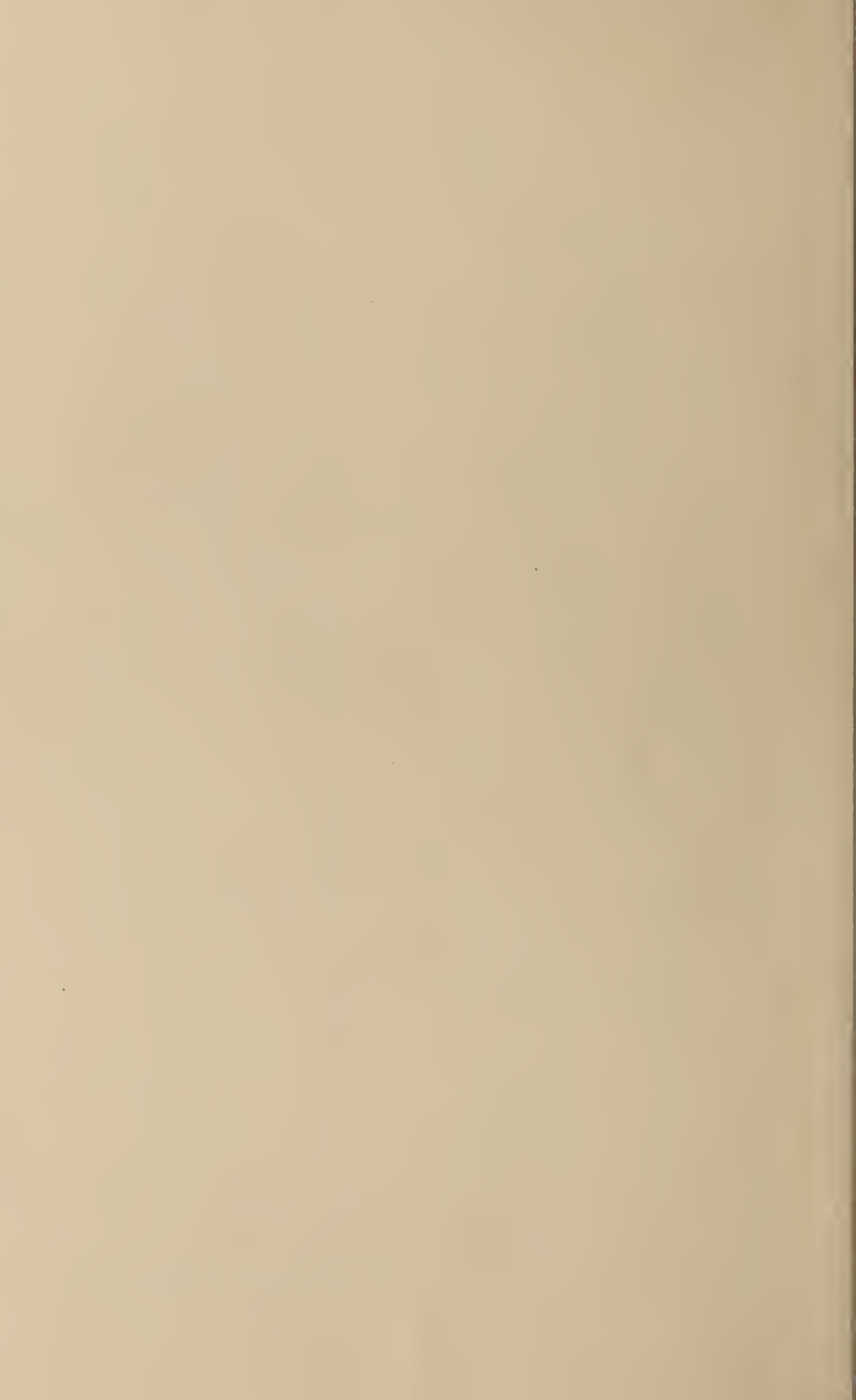
P.

Passengers by the "Nehemiah Rich".....	244
Pennsylvania—meeting at Pittsburg in relation to African Colonization and the new Republic of Liberia.....	205
Pennsylvania Col. Soc.—appeal in behalf of African Colonization.....	215
Pennsylvania—sympathy meeting in Philadelphia.....	217
Philadelphia, sympathy meeting in.....	217
Pinney, Rev. John B. agent New York State Col. Soc.—his collections.....	316
Population in Liberia.....	127
President Roberts' Inaugural address.....	120
—— ——— Message.....	193
—— ——— and the Common Council of New York.....	302
Pray for Liberia.....	127
Proceedings of the Board of Directors Am. Col. Soc.....	89
Proceedings of a meeting in Washington, Pa. in relation to Mr. Walker.....	152

P.	PAGE.
Presbytery of Nashville, Tenn., resolutions of, in relation to colonization.	366
Progress of discovery in Central Africa.....	56
Purchase of Territory.....	183, 275
R.	
Receipts and Expenditures of the Am. Col. Society, for 1847.....	90
Receipts of the A. C. S. from the 20th Nov. to the 20th Dec. 1847.....	30
Receipts of the A. C. S. from the 20th Dec. 1847, to the 20th Jan. 1848....	63
Receipts of the A. C. S. from the 20th Jan. to the 20th Feb. 1848.....	95
Receipts of the A. C. S. from the 20th Feb. to the 20th March, 1848.....	127
Receipts of the A. C. S. from the 20th March, to the 20th April, 1848.....	153
Receipts of the A. C. S. from the 20th April, to the 20th May, 1848.....	191
Receipts of the A. C. S. from the 20th May, to the 20th June, 1848.....	222
Receipts of the A. C. S. from the 20th June, to the 20th July, 1848.....	255
Receipts of the A. C. S. from the 20th July, to the 20th August, 1848.....	286
Receipts of the A. C. S. from the 20th August, to the 20th Sept. 1848.....	317
Receipts of the A. C. S. from the 20th Sept. to the 20th Oct. 1848.....	351
Receipts of the A. C. S. from the 20th Oct. to the 20th Nov. 1848.....	383
Religion among the Congoes by the "Pons"—Dr. Lugenbeel.....	37
Relations between the Am. Col. Society and the Republic of Liberia.....	257
Report of the Am. Col. Society, thirty-first annual.....	65
Report on agriculture.....	182, 204
of the Delegates from Kentucky to Liberia.....	314
Report of committee on Agriculture.....	204
Republic of Liberia, constitution of the. 1	
———, flag and seal of the. 12	
———, remarks on the constitution by the Editor of the Liberia Herald.....	13
Republic of Liberia.....	62, 207, 236, 357, 359, 100, 177
Republic of Liberia—letter from Dr. H. J. Roberts.....	357
Resignation of the Rev. B. T. Kavanaugh.....	150
Resolutions of the Board of Directors of the Am. Col. Society.....	91, 92
Resolutions of the Synod of Virginia.....	368
of the Genesee Annual Conference of the Meth. E. Church.....	368
Resolutions of the Presbytery of Nashville.....	369
Rice.....	245

R.	PAGE.
Roberts, Gov., letter from, and correspondence about New Cess.....	101
Roberts, President, and family, arrival of, from Liberia.....	222
Robbery.....	285
Roberts, H. J., M. D., letter from.....	266, 357
S.	
Sacrifice, inhuman, horrible.....	206
Sailing of the Liberia Packet.....	307
Sentiments in London on African Colonization.....	46
Sketch of the improvement of Marshall.....	249
Seventh annual report of the Massachusetts Col. Society.....	225
Slave Trade, origin and progress of the North American.....	51
Slave Trade at Little Cape Mount.....	250
Slavers, desperation of.....	207
Slave steamers.....	350
Smith, Rev. E. A., letter from, relative to Colonization.....	306
Squadron of the coast of Africa.....	54
Starkey, James Wrial, a slave, wants aid to purchase his freedom.....	304
Sumner, Alphonso M., a colored man, letter from.....	243
Synod of Virginia, resolutions of the.....	363
T.	
Temperance in Liberia.....	180
Territory, purchase of.....	183
The Twenty-fourth of August, 1847..	15
The late Expedition from N. Orleans.	59
The colored race.....	62
The Liberia Packet.....	93
The Republic of Liberia.....	18, 19, 21, 62, 100, 177, 236, 357, 359
———, Meeting at Pittsburgh, Pa., to express the public sentiment in relation to African Colonization and the newly-established Republic of Liberia.....	207
The objects of the friends of Colonization.....	126
The Madonna, arrival of, at N. York, intelligence by her.....	244
The schooner Herold, of Hamburg, condemned.....	282
The barque "Nehemiah Rich," arrival of, in Liberia.....	213
The best fields for missionary labor.....	232
The prospect of African Colonization.....	305
The African Slave Trade.....	338
The Slave Trade—Mr. Wise's correspondence.....	344
The Book of the Chronicles of the Declaration of the Independence of Liberia.....	378
The close of the Volume.....	380
The present month.....	382

T.	PAGE.	T.	PAGE.
Thirty-first Annual Meeting of the A. Col. Society.....	33, 79	To the Reader.....	30
Thirty-first Annual Report of the Am. Col. Society.....	65	Treasurer Am. Col. Society, accounts for 1847.....	90
Thirty-first Anniversary of the Am. Col. Society.....	79	Tupper, Martin Farquhar, letter to Elliot Cresson, Esq.....	219
Thirty-first Anniversary of the Am. Col. Society—resolution offered by Hon. Wm. M. Drayton.....	79	V.	
Thirty-first Anniversary of the Am. Col. Society—address by Hon. H. Clay.....	80	Value of Colonies as furnishing Missionary laborers.....	233
Thirty-first Anniversary of the Am. Col. Society—resolution offered by Rev. Prof. Brown.....	88	W.	
Thirty-first Anniversary of the Am. Col. Society—resolution offered by Rev. Dr. Butler.....	88	Washington, Pa. meeting in—respecting Mr. Walker.....	152
Things which every emigrant to Liberia ought to know.....	111	White Missionaries and colored Missionaries.....	232
		Wilkeson, Judge Samuel, death of....	253
		Williamson, James, letter from.....	271
		Y.	
		Young, J. D. letter from.....	348



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[No. 11.

[From the Presbyterian Herald, Louisville, Ky.]

Colonization and gradual Emancipation.

IN the Senate of the United States, toward the close of the late session, and while the great Territorial Bill was under discussion, Mr. UNDERWOOD, the Senator from Kentucky, in the course of a speech of marked ability, made the following remarks on the subject of Colonization as the most feasible remedy of slavery. The proposition, coming from a slaveholder of large views and much sagacity, are worthy of consideration, however men may differ as to the terms of the measure which he suggests :

I am no advocate for the institution of negro slavery, I believe its existence in Kentucky to be prejudicial to the best interests of the white population, and if I had the power to colonize and remove every slave within the borders of my own State I would most cheerfully do it. But I am deeply impressed with the conviction, that to liberate our slaves and retain them among us, either with full or partial privileges as free citizens, would be a calamity which would induce every sane man who could escape, to fly from a society so constituted. The reasons for this opinion I have long since published and printed. I am, therefore, only willing to emancipate upon the con-

dition of colonization. But, when the people of the South propose colonization, how are they met by those of the North? We are told that it is cruel and inhuman to expatriate free negroes or slaves, and that the scheme is impracticable. I will endeavor to satisfy all reasonable considerate men that one-half the expenses of the Mexican war invested in a six per cent. stock would, by a proper system of African colonization, in less than fifty years extirpate slavery in the United States. I will give the scheme as applicable to my own State, and if its practicability be demonstrated, the demonstration can easily be applied to every other State. Let a future day be fixed, after which every slave child born shall be the property of the State, for the purpose of colonization. Place the children when weaned in the hands of those who will raise them—females till they are eighteen years of age, and males until they are twenty-five, and upon their reaching these ages send them to Africa. There, in a few words, is the whole scheme. Now as to its practical operation. By sending off the females as they reached eighteen, the race would become extinct in less than fifty years,

with the exception of a few old slaves past the prime of life. The departure of the females as they reached womanhood would put an end to the birth of slaves among us. The extirpation of slavery under such a rule is therefore just as certain as the laws of nature. But it would be slowly accomplished. So much the better on that account, as Africa is not fitted for the reception of all at once, and by doing the thing gradually we should accommodate ourselves, in our late habits, to the new state of things slowly yet certainly taking place. Where is the money to come from to defray the expenses, and who is to furnish it? The Colonization Society can charter ships and transport adult colonists and take care of them in Africa, until they are acclimated and capable of providing for themselves, for \$60 a head. In their own packet they do it for \$50 a head. The information is given to me by Mr. McLain, the Secretary of the Society. Now, I believe, that those to whom the children are bound would, in consideration of their services, readily stipulate to furnish the required outfit. Poor white children are bound out by our laws, and the master or mistress is required to teach them a trade, to educate them, &c. Boys are bound until they are twenty-one years of age, and girls until they reach sixteen. They are to be furnished with three pounds ten shillings in money and a new suit of clothes when their time of service expires. I would lengthen the apprenticeship of male colonists so as to raise the funds necessary. Females being apprenticed until eighteen, would serve two years longer than the period required for white apprenticed girls, and therefore their services would be much more valuable. If the apprentice lived and emigrated to Africa, I would make just compensation to the owner; but if

the slave died during the apprenticeship, and before his labor had paid for his raising, then nothing would be due.

Under the foregoing plan how many slaves would it be necessary to transport annually from Kentucky? By the census of 1840 there were 30,818 female slaves in the State between the age of 10 and 24 years. Divide by 14, and it gives 2,201 in their 18th year. Now, the slave children at this time in Kentucky would for the next eighteen years supply annually, in growing up, 2,201 females for transportation. But, just as soon as the system goes into operation, there will be fewer children born. After the end of thirty years from its commencement, it may be safely affirmed, there would not be a slave born in Kentucky; after twenty years there would be but few births among the mothers remaining in the country. In the nineteenth or twentieth year of the operation of the system there would be fewer females to transport than in the preceding year, and from that time their numbers would rapidly diminish, until not one in her 18th year could be found for transportation. Now multiply 2,201 by \$50, the sum it costs the Colonization Society in its own packet, and we have \$110,050 only as the sum necessary to be expended annually for the certain and gradual expiration of slavery in Kentucky. But it may be said it would be cruel in the extreme to send off females without sending males with them. Admit it, and double the expenditure in order to send off an equal number of males, and it only makes \$220,000. Under such a state of apprenticeship, and by lengthening the periods of service of the males until they arrive to 24 or 25 years, or even longer if necessary, and requiring them to labor the last four or five years in aid of

colonization, I entertain no doubt but our slave population can, by their own labor, without costing our white population one cent, transport, settle, and provide for themselves in Africa. But it must be systematically undertaken and persevered in to do it. Now, sir, the entire female slave population of the United States in 1840, between the ages of 10 and 24, amounted to 390,117 only. By the same rule of calculation we have 27,865 in their 18th year, and of the proper age for colonization. This number multiplied by \$50 gives \$1,393,250, as the annual expenditure necessary to remove, upon my plan, the whole female slave population of the United States as they reach their 18th year. But under the idea that humanity requires us to send out an equal number of males, let the expenditure be doubled, and it makes \$2,786,500. I said half the expenses of the Mexican war, invested in a six per cent. stock, would accomplish the object. A capital of \$50,000,000 would produce annually the sum required, and an excess of more than \$200,000 for contingencies. I have thus, sir, only sketched the outline of a plan by which united systematic effort can extirpate slavery. I have no time to go into minute details, and obviate every conceivable objection. Only look at the thousands and hundreds of thousands of foreigners annually landing upon our shores from the old world, and then, sir, reflect that it only requires the removal of 27,865 female slaves annually at a cost of \$1,393,250, and no sane mind can doubt the practicability of the scheme. I have made the calculations upon the census of 1840. The increase of population since then would increase the number of expenses; but I possess no data upon which to give the increased expenditure required with accuracy. In our unbounded schemes

of annexation and dominion, we have nothing to do but to annex Liberia, govern her as a colony until we have located the negro race there, and then separate, leaving her an independent republic. Such a scheme, in its execution, would lead to commercial results magnificent in their development; and, while it would be just as constitutional as other schemes of annexation, would be infinitely wiser, because its motives would be peace and good will to man, instead of war, conquest, and national aggrandizement.

But suppose, Mr. President, colonization is rejected, what is to happen then? You cannot divest slavery from the influence of certain causes which have heretofore and will continue to operate upon it, producing results beyond the control of human legislation. These have been most ably presented by a citizen of my own State of great attainments, John A. McClung, Esq., in a speech delivered before the Kentucky Colonization Society in January last. Our decennial tables of population prove that, in reference to many States in our Union, slavery has been marked by three distinct stages: the first is when the slave population increases at a greater ratio than the white; the second, when the white population increases at a greater ratio than the slave; and the third when the slave population actually decreases. It is remarkable too that these changes have progressed with great regularity, establishing beyond controversy that, when the slave population begins to decrease, it must go on until the causes which produced its decline will ultimately exterminate it. New York and New Jersey together, had in 1790. 32,747 slaves. By the census of 1800 the number of slaves in these two States had increased only eighteen; but there was a decrease in New York of

981, and an increase in New Jersey of 999. After 1800 the slaves in both States rapidly declined, until in 1840 there were but 678 left, and now in both States the institution has been abolished. In Delaware the number of slaves has decreased from 8,887 in 1790 to 2,605 in 1840. In Maryland the number of slaves increased until 1810. In 1820 they had decreased from 111,502 in 1810 to 107,398. Thus the number for a period of ten years fell about 4,000. In the next period of ten years the fall was a little more than 5,000, and by the census of 1840 the number had come down to 89,737, exhibiting a diminution in number of 12,457 in the last ten years. In the District of Columbia the number of slaves was 6,377 in 1820, had slightly declined in 1830, and came down to 4,694 in 1840. In Virginia the number of slaves had continued to increase until 1830, when they reached 469,757. The census of 1840 exhibits a decline of 20,770. Thus we see that slavery has reached its height in the States on the Atlantic, including Virginia and all north and east, and commenced declining, making such progress that those farthest north and east have abolished the institution. In North Carolina in 1830 there were 245,601 slaves. In 1840 there were 245,817, showing an increase of 216 only; so that slavery for the intervening ten years was upon a stand. In Kentucky, we have passed from the first into the second stage of the institution. The census of 1840, for the first time showed that our free population had increased by a small but greater ratio than the slave. Since 1840 our slave population has been nearly at a stand. Our lists of taxable property, in which the slaves are annually enumerated, show that in 1847 their number was 189,549: showing an increase of

only 7,291, since the census of 1840; or an increase at the rate of about half of one per cent. per annum. There has been no enumeration of the whole of our free population since 1840; but from other facts there is no doubt that our free population has increased during the same period at a much greater rate. In 1839 our free white males over twenty-one years, or the voters of the State, numbered 108,500. In 1847 our voters amounted to 136,945; making an increase at the rate of more than three per cent. per annum for the last eight years. In 1847 we had 137,968 free children between the ages of five and sixteen years; showing an increase of 4,773 in one year. These facts, exhibited in the report of our Second Auditor, show that our white population in Kentucky is rapidly increasing, while the slave population is nearly at a stand; and they likewise prove that the day is not distant when the number of slaves in Kentucky will begin to decrease as in Maryland and Virginia. Our auditor's report already shows a decrease in the number of slaves in twenty-eight counties in the State, comparing the years 1846 and 1847; and our lists of taxable property prove that there are more than three-fourths of our voters who do not own a slave. These results have in part been produced by an act of Legislature, passed in 1833, prohibiting the introduction of slaves into the State, except brought by emigrants, or when they have been acquired by inheritance. If the convention about to be called in Kentucky should, in the new constitution, provide that the further introduction of slaves should under no circumstances be allowed, such a provision, I have no doubt, would tend to the rapid diminution of the slave population.

Legislation in Liberia.

THE first legislature of the "Republic of Liberia" at its sessions in Monrovia last January, passed several important acts, which we have not heretofore presented to our readers. Below will be found some of them. They will be matters of interest to some, and of curiosity to others.

LAWS ENACTED

By the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia.

(Passed at their first Session, held in Monrovia, in January and February, 1848.)

An Act to raise a revenue.

WHEREAS, the late change in the character and position of this Government demands an increased revenue to meet the current and necessary expenditures;—And whereas, it is the deliberately formed opinion of the citizens of the Republic, that a partial monopoly by this Government of certain staple articles of commerce will more easily, speedily and effectually, than any other method, accomplish the object, as well as greatly advance and secure the commercial interest of the Republic;—Therefore,

It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of Liberia in Legislature assembled,—

Section 1. That this Government proceed as speedily as may be, to import into this Republic, under the provisions of this act, a sufficient quantity of the following articles, to meet the demands of the market; *namely*, leaf tobacco, common trade powder, salt, muskets, and all other fire arms suitable for the African trade, and common earthen and crockery ware. Said articles of merchandise shall, without distinction or preference of country, be procured wherever they can be had on the most reasonable terms.

Sec. 2. *It is further enacted*, That the said articles of merchandise enumerated in the first section of this act, when imported into this Republic under this act, shall be consigned to the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall dispose of the same according to the provisions of this act, and deposit the proceeds thereof in the Treasury of the Republic of Liberia.

Sec. 3. *It is further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall enter into arrangements with some one commission merchant, or other sufficient and responsible person or persons, in each of the ports of entry in this Republic, excepting the port of Monrovia, to receive such portions of the above articles as may be agreed upon by the said commission merchant, or other persons, and the Secretary of the Treasury; but in every case, said agreement is to be in accordance with, and subordinate to, the several provisions of this act.

Sec. 4. *It is further enacted*, That in no case shall more than six per centum on the amount of sales actually effected be allowed, for effecting sales on behalf of the Republic; which six per centum shall include all allowance for storage, portorage, wharfage, delivery, and for all charges whatsoever. And further, it shall be the duty of the persons so contracting with the Secretary of the Treasury, to effect sales on behalf of the Republic, to furnish the Secretary with just and true accounts of the same, and with such other statements of the operation as the Secretary may from time to time require.

Sec. 5. *It is further enacted*, That the Secretary shall from time to time instruct said persons, with whom he shall have entered into arrangement, under the third and fourth sections of this act, to receive in payment for said merchandise so delivered to them for

sale, such articles of African produce as may best serve to awaken native industry, and sustain and promote the agricultural interest of the Republic. Nevertheless, the Secretary shall have the authority to regulate the quantity, kind and price of the articles of produce proposed to be received in payment, as the state of the foreign market and a due attention to the responsibility of the Government, may demand.

Sec. 6. *It is further enacted*, That in arranging and conducting the sales to be effected under this act, a due regard shall be had to the interest of those persons who keep establishments for the retailing of merchandise: sales under this act shall not be made in such small quantities as to prejudice those engaged in shopkeeping.

Sec. 7. *It is further enacted*, That said importations shall be under the exclusive control of the Secretary of the Treasury, or other persons appointed by him; but no charge or commission shall be made for any sales made of any part of said goods in Monrovia. The Secretary shall be authorized to hire good and sufficient stores or warehouses, for the safe-keeping and preservation of said property, and shall be allowed all necessary and reasonable charges therefor, as well as for landing, portage and all other incidental charges, in carrying out the intent and object of this act.

Sec. 8. *It is further enacted*, That the Secretary shall, under the direction of the President, enter into arrangements with some suitable merchant or merchants in America, or Europe, or both, to negotiate on the faith and responsibility of the Republic, with said merchants, for a suitable amount of merchandise, named in the first section of this act. The Secretary shall be authorized to create Commercial Agents in America or Europe, to conduct the commercial

operations in either of the above named countries, and the said agent or agents shall at all times be accountable to the Secretary of the Treasury for the faithful performance of their duty.

Sec. 9. *It is further enacted*, That these foreign commercial agents, appointed under the eighth section of this act, shall be authorized to conduct the commercial operations of the Republic in those places in which they reside, or in any other place or places, accordingly as they may be authorized by the said Secretary of the Treasury. Such directions shall extend to the purchase and shipment of goods to any place or places under said directions, to the receiving and selling of African produce, or other commodities of commerce, to the deposit or other disposition of the proceeds of the same, and all other funds of the Republic, which may be intrusted to said agencies. Said agencies shall keep fair and correct accounts for and against the Republic, and transmit the same, together with a full statement of all the matters touching the agency, at least once in every three months, to the Secretary of the Treasury of this Republic.— Nevertheless, the Secretary of the Treasury shall have authority to revoke their appointment, and close said agencies, whenever the interest of the Republic shall require it. The compensation for these agencies to be arranged by the Secretary of the Treasury, and the person or persons accepting said agencies.

Sec. 10. *It is further enacted*, That when the cost of leaf tobacco purchased in the foreign market for the Republic, shall not be more than three cents a pound, it shall be sold at an advance of one hundred and fifty per centum on the prime cost; when over three cents, and not more than four cents, it shall be sold at one hundred per centum advance; when over

four and not more than five, it shall be sold at an advance of sixty per centum; and when over five cents, it shall be sold at an advance of fifty per centum on the prime cost. Common trade powder at an advance of fifty per centum on the prime cost. Muskets, when the cost shall be less than two dollars, at fifty per centum; when more than two dollars, at forty per centum; all other fire-arms at fifty per centum. Crockery and earthenware at sixty per centum, and salt at sixteen dollars a ton of forty bushels.

Sec. 11. *It is further enacted*, That in two days after the arrival of the goods on behalf of the Republic, mentioned in this act, or any portion thereof, the impost or tariff on the same species of commodities imported into this Republic, for the account of any other party whatsoever, unless the same shall be accepted or modified by treaty, shall be as follows: Namely, on leaf tobacco, when the cost shall not be more than four cents a pound, seventy-five per centum shall be charged; when over four cents, but less than five, sixty per centum shall be charged; and when over five cents, fifty per centum shall be charged. On muskets, thirty-three and a third per centum, on all other fire-arms, not costing more than three dollars each, thirty-three and a third per centum. On powder, thirty-three and a third per centum. On crockery and earthenware, thirty-three and a third per centum. The rates mentioned in the foregoing part of this section, refer to direct importations.

On the sales of any of the above mentioned articles made by transient traders or vessels, thirty-three and a third per centum shall be assessed as the impost to be collected, excepting on salt; on which, in every case, shall be charged a duty of six dollars per ton of forty bushels. In cases where the low prices of goods charged

in any account, upon which duties are to be collected, shall excite suspicion that a fraud is attempted upon the revenue, the collector shall pursue the same method to ascertain the fair market price on said articles, as is directed to be pursued in relation to fixing the foreign prices on goods in the fifth section of the second article of the Act regulating Commerce and Revenue.

Sec. 12. *It is further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall in every case be responsible for the faithfulness of the agents to whose care he may assign any portion of the duties of effecting sales on account of the Republic: he may make his own arrangements as to the amount of compensation to be allowed said agents, but in no case shall any charge be made inconsistent with the provisions of the fourth and seventh sections of this act.

Sec. 13. *It is further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall have the power to make, from time to time, such other arrangements not inconsistent with the intent and spirit of this act, as may be necessary to carry out the several provisions of this act.

APPROVED January 26th, 1848.

Judiciary Act.

It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled,—

Section 1. That all persons who may be appointed and qualified as Justices of the Peace, shall have power in the name of the Republic of Liberia, to arrest any felon or other violators of the peace, and commit him, her or them to jail, until legal action can be had in the premises, unless, at the discretion of the justice, he, she or they give good and sufficient security to abide his, her or their trial. And all precepts issued

by any justice of the peace, shall be signed with his proper name as justice of the peace.

Sec. 2. *It is further enacted*, That any justice of the peace shall have power to try and determine any action for debt, where the amount is not above thirty dollars; but in all cases, either party shall have the privilege to an appeal to the ensuing monthly court, by paying the cost, and giving security, sufficient to indemnify his opponent, for any loss he may sustain in case he fails to prosecute his appeal to effect.

Sec. 3. *It is further enacted*, That there be in each of the counties of this Republic a Monthly Court, to be composed of not more than five, nor less than three, Justices of the Peace; which shall have power to summon jurors, try and determine cases above thirty dollars; and have original jurisdiction in all cases except those granted to justice courts, and causes in Admiralty, and those vested by the Constitution in the Supreme Court: and said court shall have the management and care of the estates of orphans, not otherwise provided for; and shall be a Court of Probate, and with its other records, shall have the record of Wills, which may be proven in said court. This court shall examine all existing cases and commitments made by justices of the peace, and shall, if there appears to the court a probability of the guilt of the accused, remand him or her to prison, for trial at the next court of quarter session. The court may, if in its opinion the nature of the case will warrant it, permit the accused to give good and sufficient security for his or her appearance at the next court of quarter session, to abide their trial. The justices composing this court shall before entering upon business, appoint one of their number to act as chairman, and such appointment shall be recorded by the clerk with the other proceedings of the court.

Sec. 4. *It is further enacted*, That the clerk shall keep a record of all matters and things ordered and transacted by the court, in a book or books provided by the government for that purpose; he shall issue leading processes, writs and subpoenas, signed with his own name as clerk, and directed according to law. He shall record all issues and returns made by the officers to whom they were directed; take minutes of the trial of all cases, and the justices presiding, the juries empannelled, and the names of the jurors who pass their judgment in every cases; note the proof of Wills and other conveyances of property in court, and deliver such papers so noted to the Register to be recorded; and to issue license to persons to whom the court may have granted them, and make a record thereof. The said court shall be held in the County of Montserrado, on the first Monday in every month; and in the County of Grand Bassa, on the third Monday in every month; and in the County of Sinoe, on the second Monday in every month—may sit during the week, if business require it. Either party to any cause in this court shall be entitled to an appeal to the court of quarter sessions, on complying with the requisites as laid down in the second section of this act.

Sec. 5. *It is further enacted*, That there shall be held in each county of this Republic, a Court of Quarter Sessions, which court shall have one Judge, and shall have the trial of prisoners sent from the monthly court, and all presentments or indictments, which may be found by the Grand Jury, and shall have power to empannel both grand and petit jury for that purpose. The said court shall have original jurisdiction in cases of Admiralty; and have appellate jurisdiction in cases coming from the monthly court: And all parties shall have the right of an appeal to the Supreme Court, by complying

with the requisitions named in the second section of this act; and the clerk of said court shall keep a record of all matters and things transacted in the said court and decided thereby, together with all issues and returns, during the pending of any case, in a book provided by the government for that purpose. And when any judge is interested in any cause coming on in the county of which he is judge, the judge of the next nearest county shall be notified to attend said court, and shall preside in all such cases in which the judge of said court is interested, and he shall receive for his services two dollars a day while sitting, and ten cents a mile for necessary travelling.

Sec. 6. *It is further enacted*, That the said court shall be held in the county of Montserrado on the second Monday in March, June, September, and December, in every year; and in the county of Grand Bassa, on the fourth Monday of the above named months, in every year; and in the county of Sinoe, on the first Monday in February, May, August, and November, in each year—shall sit during the week, unless business be sooner dispatched.

Sec. 7. *It is further enacted*, That the Supreme Court shall consist of a Chief Justice, and three associates, two of whom with the Chief Justice shall be a quorum, and shall hold annually in the town of Monrovia one session of said court, to commence on the second Monday in January, 1849, and shall sit until all the business of the court shall have been disposed of. The judges of the court of quarter sessions shall sit with the chief justice at each session of said court, and the chief justice shall, before the first session of the court, notify the two judges to sit at the first session of the court, and at that session he shall notify one of the judges who sat at the first session, to sit at

the second session, with the one who did not sit; and thereafter, the associate judges shall take their seats in the Supreme Court in regular order, two sitting and one out each term. Should the chief justice be interested in any case or cause, the three judges of the court of quarter sessions shall form the Supreme Court. The one whose commission is the oldest shall preside. And should one of the associate judges be interested in any case when it is his term to sit, his place shall be supplied by the other judge. And all decisions of said court shall be final. The clerk of said court shall keep a record of all matters and things, as required of other clerks of courts.

Sec. 8. *It is further enacted*, That the justices presiding at the monthly courts, before the close of each session, shall name the justices to preside at the next court, and order their citation.

Sec. 9. *It is further enacted*, That all laws and ordinances conflicting with the above act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

Sec. 10. *It is further enacted*, That the above acts shall be in force from and after the first day of May next.

APPROVED January 26th, 1848.

An Act authorizing a Loan, and fixing the currency of the Republic, and authorizing the appointment of Sub Treasurers in the Counties of Grand Bassa and Sinoe.

WHEREAS, certain bills or engraved notes emitted by the American Colonization Society, have heretofore been received at the Treasury of the Commonwealth as a legal tender in payment of all Commonwealth claims: and whereas, the Agent of said Colonization Society is now withdrawing said notes or engraved bills from circulation: And whereas, it would be a great inconvenience to the people of this Republic to be deprived of an

easy circulating medium; and whereas, a paper currency, unless based upon specie and redeemable at par on demand, at the Treasury Department, would be detrimental to the interest of the Republic and citizens at large;—Therefore,

It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled,

Section 1. That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized, under the direction of the President, to borrow immediately, for the use of the Republic, the sum of two thousand dollars in specie, at an annual interest of not more than ten per cent.

Sec. 2. *It is further enacted,* That the faith of the Republic of Liberia be, and the same is hereby, pledged to the lenders for the payment of the sum to be borrowed, and the interest arising thereon; and that certificates, signed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and countersigned by the President, be given to the lenders in the form following:

The Republic of Liberia acknowledges the receipt of — dollars, which she promises to pay to — or bearer, at the Treasury Department, at the expiration of two years from the date hereof; the said amount is at an annual interest of — per centum, which is to be paid annually.

Sec. 3. *It is further enacted,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to procure, on the best possible terms, from the Agent of the American Colonization Society, for the use of the Government, certain unsigned engraved bills or notes, now in his possession belonging to said Colonization Society, and that said bills or notes, when executed as hereinafter described, and gold and silver coin, shall be the lawful currency of the Republic, and shall

be at par value, a tender in all payments whatsoever.

Sec. 4. *It is further enacted,* That the aforesaid engraved bills or notes, of the denomination of *three* dollars, one dollar, and fifty cents, on the face of them, “payable at the Society’s Store in Monrovia,” shall be signed across the face by the Secretary of the Treasury, under the words “Payable to the bearer, on demand at the Treasury Department,” and endorsed by the President of the Republic, and when executed, shall be redeemable at the Treasury Department in gold and silver coin.

Sec. 5. *It is further enacted,* That the President be requested, and he is hereby requested and authorized, to put in circulation a sufficient quantity of said engraved bills or notes, to suit the purpose of the Government, as soon as the foregoing provisions shall have been properly arranged.

Sec. 6. *It is further enacted,* That the President be authorized, and he is hereby authorized, to appoint Sub Treasurers in the counties of Grand Bassa and Sinoe, said Sub Treasurers to receive a compensation of two and a half per centum.

Sec. 7. *It is further enacted,* That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized, with the advice of the Senate, to appoint a Treasurer for the Republic, who shall reside in Monrovia, and whose duty it shall be to receive and keep all public moneys arising from impost or otherwise; and shall account quarterly of all his doings, and receive a compensation of two and a half per centum on all moneys deposited in his hands.

APPROVED *January 27th*, 1848.

An Act providing for a Revenue Cutter.

It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled,

Section 1. That from and after the

passage of this act, the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to have built, or purchased, as soon as possible, a revenue cutter of not less than sixty nor more than one hundred tons burthen, to be armed for the protection of our Government and Revenue.

Sec. 2. *It is further enacted,* That the President shall have the power of appointing, with the concurrence of the Senate, at all times, the officers and men that may be required for the commanding of said vessel.

Sec. 3. *It is further enacted,* That the said vessel shall be mounted with guns, the size and number to be determined by the President.

Sec. 4. *It is further enacted,* That the police and general regulations of said vessel shall be under the control of the President, who may adopt, as far as practicable, the regulations, or any part thereof, provided for the government of such vessels in the United States; and shall assign, from time to time, to the commander such duties as may serve the interest of the Republic of Liberia.

APPROVED *January 15th, 1848.*

An Act regulating Commerce and Revenue.

ARTICLE I.

It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled,

Section 1. That the owners of all decked vessels, and boats without decks, over the burthen of five tons, belonging to this Republic, and used for coasting, shall not sail the same outside of the rivers without first providing them with a flag of this Republic and a sailing license or register, from under the hand of the Collector of Customs of the port from which she may hail, under the penalty of one dollar a ton for every ton such boat may measure, for every such unlawful trip or trips, and all

such vessels so sailing from any port within this Republic, and trading coastwise, shall pay a tax of fifty cents per ton per annum, which tax shall be paid by the master or owner before the above named license shall be granted.

Sec. 2. *It is further enacted,* That all vessels hailing from ports and sailing under the flag of this Republic, are hereby prohibited from any and every species of intercourse with slavers, at sea and elsewhere, and are forbidden to trade or hold any negotiation with them, under a penalty of one hundred dollars, and forfeiture of all the articles, or value of them, so traded for: and no such vessel as above mentioned, shall purchase at sea, from any vessel, any goods, wares or merchandise, and land them at any port, or any factory they may be licensed to keep within the limits of this Republic, without accounting to the nearest port officer for the amount of duties chargeable on said purchases, and paying the lawful tariff duties imposed on the articles, under the penalty hereafter affixed to smuggling in this Republic.

Sec. 3. *It is further enacted,* That no citizen of this Republic shall be permitted to act as agent for any person or persons engaged in the slave trade, under a penalty of being six months bound to hard labor in irons. And further, that no person resident within the jurisdiction of this Republic shall enter into the employ or service of any slave dealer, or any person in the remotest degree connected with him or them, under the penalty of indictment and fine of fifty dollars: and any person belonging to this Republic, being found on board any slave boat or vessel, or in the neighborhood of any slave-dealing establishment, shall be deemed accessory to their crime, and suffer the penalty as above. But should any citizen so implicated, show that he or she was

by accident or distress thrown into that situation, being satisfied of such fact, the President may admit the plea in pardon, or extenuation; but should he or she fail to make good such representation, he or she shall suffer the penalty last above named.

Sec. 4. *It is further enacted*, That the masters or owners of any boat or vessel sailing under the flag of this Republic, and registered in the same, shall within twenty-four hours after the arrival of such boat or vessel in any of the ports of entry, deposit in the custom house a correct list or manifest of the cargo on board, on oath or affirmation before the Collector or his deputy to the correctness thereof.

Sec. 5. *It is further enacted*, That each commission merchant shall pay a tax of fifteen dollars per annum, and each retailer shall pay a tax of twelve dollars per annum. It shall be unlawful for any citizen, or any other person within this Republic, to sell or barter any goods, merchandise or vendible property, or transact business for any foreign importer, merchant, master, or supercargo or owner, on commission, without first having obtained a commission merchant's license; nor shall any licensed commissioned merchant, as such, either by himself or another, deal, transact or barter other than in the legal wholesale way.

Sec. 6. *It is further enacted*, That any person wishing to carry on the business of auctioneer, shall pay a tax of sixteen dollars per annum.

Sec. 7. *It is further enacted*, That no person shall sell ardent spirits, wines, (claret excepted) and cordials, without first having obtained a special license, for which shall be paid a tax of fifty dollars per annum. And further, that the penalty for selling spirits, wines, (claret excepted) and cordials, without license in this Republic, shall be one hundred dollars,

to be recovered by action of misdemeanor in any court of this Republic having competent jurisdiction,—one-fourth to go to the informer, and the other three-fourths to the use of the Republic.

Sec. 8. *It is further enacted*, That the method for obtaining all license for which payment is made to the Republic, shall be by presenting to the Monthly Court, during its session, the receipt of the Treasurer for the amount required as heretofore specified, whereupon the court shall order the clerk to grant the license applied and paid for. All licenses shall be granted for one year, to expire on the thirty-first day of January in each year. And provided further, that any person or persons may obtain license to trade in one or as many places as he or they choose, in one township, but for each and every such place license must be had. And provided further, should any person or persons applying for license after the commencement of the fiscal year, such person or persons shall pay a just ratio of the unexpired term of the year. The clerk of the court shall record all licenses issued by him, and shall receive as his fee, for each license, the sum of fifty cents, to be paid by the person or persons obtaining license.

Sec. 9. *It is further enacted*, That no person or persons whatever within this Republic, shall trade or traffic by buying or selling merchandise for gain, in any way or manner, without first complying with the fifth section under this Article, under a penalty of fifty dollars for the first offence, and for the second, double the amount, to be recovered as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 10. *It is further enacted*, That any person or persons found trading or transacting business within the limits of this Republic, with the natives or others, in goods, wares or

merchandise, on which the regular duties have not been paid, shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay to the amount of the goods, wares or merchandise so bartered or traded contrary to law.

Sec. 11. *It is further enacted*, That in all cases where a sheriff or other person, charged with the collection of money due the Republic, shall fail through neglect to accomplish the same, execution shall be issued against him or them and his or their securities immediately: And all officers neglecting or refusing to pay over moneys collected on account of the Republic, shall be subject to a summary process for the recovery of double the amount claimed at their hands, to be levied on any goods or chattles belonging to them.

Sec. 12. *It is further enacted*, That nothing in the preceding sections shall prevent any laborer or mechanic from being permitted to exchange the products of his labor, or any farmer the products of his farm, for articles necessary for the consumption of his family, and also for camwood, ivory, or other produce; provided always, such exchanges shall be made at the house of the colonist so making them, or with the merchant at his store.

Sec. 13. *It is further enacted*, That on all ardent spirits, wines (claret excepted) and cordials, landed in any part of this Republic, there shall be collected a duty of twenty-five cents on each gallon; and all such articles shall be landed under the immediate observation of the collector or his deputy, and by him guaged, or the quantity otherwise ascertained, on the spot, and the amount of duties thereon be paid before it goes out the hands of the collector.

ARTICLE II.

Section 1. That the lawful commerce of all nations shall be on equal footing in this Republic, and shall be

entitled to the same privileges and protection, and be subject to the same regulations; nevertheless, the same, or any part thereof, may be at any time abrogated or modified by treaty or commercial arrangement.

Sec. 2. *It is further enacted*, Should any master, supercargo, or other person in command of any foreign merchant vessel, refuse to pay the established dues authorized to be collected from said vessel, or otherwise resist the laws of the Republic, it shall be in the power of the collector to prohibit the citizens of this Republic and all other persons residing within its territorial limits, from all and every species of intercourse with said vessel, under a penalty of fifty dollars for each and every offence.

Sec. 3. *It is further enacted*, That the captain, supercargo or commander of any foreign merchant vessel, anchoring in the ports of this Republic, shall, within twenty-four hours from the time of his anchoring, enter his vessel at the custom house, by exhibiting to the collector a correct list or manifest of the cargo on board, to be certified by said captain, supercargo or commander, by the following oath, to be administered by the collector: You, ———, do solemnly swear in the presence of Almighty God, that the manifest of cargo exhibited by you is a just and true account of the goods on board of your ——— called ———, according to the best of your knowledge and belief. And all articles which may be landed and not specified in the manifest, shall be liable to seizure and confiscation: said manifest shall be filed in the office of the collector, to be exhibited in evidence against said vessel should it afterwards appear that there are goods landed not specified therein. Until such entry has been made and verified as above, it shall not be lawful for said vessel to commence to unlade any part of her cargo under a

penalty of the seizure of said goods so landed, and a fine of twenty dollars.

Sec. 4. *It is further enacted,* That every supercargo or commander of foreign vessels shall, before he commences to unlade or land any part of his cargo, give security to the collector, either by the deposit of funds in his hands or by bond with good securities to insure the revenue against loss by fraud, or attempt to resist or violate the laws established to regulate commerce. Every captain, supercargo or commander of any foreign merchant vessel, having transacted commercial business in the ports of the Republic, shall give at the custom house at least twelve hours' notice of his intention to depart. He shall render a just account of all goods and merchandise landed from his vessel, and shall verify the same by the following oath, to be administered by the collector: You do solemnly swear in the presence of Almighty God, that the list or account now presented to the custom house is a just account of the merchandise or other goods landed by you at this port, according to the best of your knowledge and belief, so help you God. The collector shall thereupon immediately assess the duties, adding thereto all other dues and charges established by law; and when he shall have received the amount, he shall return to the said commander, or supercargo, his bond or other deposit for security, and grant said vessel a clearance. It shall be the duty of every such captain, supercargo, or commander, to render into the custom house upon clearing his vessel, a just account of the amount of specie, and African produce, stating the kinds of produce and quantities of each kind, as well as the names of all persons who are about to take passage in his vessel,—all of which statements shall be regularly entered by the collector in a book provided and adapted for the purpose, to be

called export book: It shall be the duty of the collector to enter all goods and merchandise brought into the Republic in a book adapted for the purpose, to be called import book.

Sec. 5. *It is further enacted,* That in all cases the person or persons applying for permit to land merchandise, shall be held for the amount of duties on goods landed under said permit. In cases of direct consignments from abroad to citizens of this Republic, or other persons residing within this Republic, the duties shall be assessed on the original cost with an additional charge to the regular imports or customs of two per centum on the amount of importation, to be called extra duty: such extra duty shall be clearly distinguished and kept distinct by the collector in a book to be kept for the purpose, in such manner as may be directed by the secretary. The citizens of this Republic, or other persons residing within the same, who may receive direct consignments from abroad shall, on presenting their invoice or invoices, on which duties are to be assessed, make oath that such invoice or invoices presented exhibit the prime cost of all goods therein named, and the duties shall be assessed on the amount of each invoice or invoices. The method of securing duties on direct importations shall be the same as is directed in the case of transient traders, or vessels in the fourth section, excepting, nevertheless, that when the duties shall amount to one hundred dollars, thirty days shall be allowed for the payment of the same—when to two hundred dollars sixty days shall be allowed, and when over two hundred dollars ninety days shall be allowed. The collector retaining the bond or other deposit for the faithful payment of the same. The actual sales by all transient traders or vessels shall be the base of the assessment of the duties to be paid by them.

Sec. 6. *It is further enacted*, That foreign merchant vessels shall be compelled to pay light duty at ports of the Republic only where there is a light established and kept up; and when a vessel has paid the lawful anchorage at one port, she shall not be held liable to pay such anchorage at any other port of the Republic during the same voyage.

Sec. 7. *It is further enacted*, That the regular impost or custom on goods brought into this Republic, shall be six per centum, subjected, however, to such exceptions as are provided in the following sections.

Sec. 8. *It is further enacted*, That the duty on soap shall be one cent a pound; on all flannel and woolen cloths, costing more than two dollars a yard, twelve per centum; on all woolen and cotton clothing, twelve per centum; on all silks, twelve per centum; on all linen and cotton, costing over fifty cents a yard, twelve per centum; boots and shoes, ten per centum; hats and bonnets, costing over two dollars each, ten per centum; coffee, one cent a pound; books, free; horticultural and agricultural seeds and specimens, free; molasses, twelve per centum.

Sec. 9. *It is further enacted*, That no goods or merchandise shall be landed from any vessel or boat, without a permit, to be obtained therefor from the collector, for which he shall receive twenty-five cents, under a penalty of twenty dollars and forfeiture of goods so landed in each and every case.

Sec. 10. *It is further enacted*, That no vessel engaged in the slave trade, or having connection with the slave trade, shall be allowed to enter the ports of this Republic, and no foreigner residing within the jurisdiction of this Republic shall be allowed to have any connection with the slave trade, or to act as agent for any slaver, under the penalty of being fined, on

conviction thereof, in the sum of one hundred dollars for the first offence, and for the second offence imprisonment in the common jail for a period of not less than three months nor longer than eighteen months.

Sec. 11. *It is further enacted*, That no foreign transient trading vessel shall be allowed to trade within the limits of this Republic except at the regular ports of entry, nor shall any trade be made in the harbors of the Republic between foreigners and foreigners, nor foreigners and citizens, if said goods are to be landed in this Republic.

Sec. 12. *It is further enacted*, That no goods, wares or merchandise shall be landed from any vessel before the hours of six o'clock in the morning, nor after six o'clock post meridian.

Sec. 13. *It is further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to see that the revenue laws are faithfully and promptly executed. He shall superintend the collection of the revenue arising from impost, under the direction of the President of the Republic. He shall issue all orders necessary to be given to the officers who may be engaged in collecting the revenue: he may, from time to time, require all collectors to render in their accounts, and demand from them and all other persons engaged in the revenue service, all such information touching the revenue as may be deemed desirable for the department to have, and may from time to time make any arrangements compatible with the spirit of this act.

Sec. 14. *It is further enacted*, That the court having original jurisdiction in Admiralty shall have power to try all violations of this act, except those mentioned in the fifth, sixth and tenth sections of the first Article, and in the second, fourth and fifth sections of the second Article: and the monthly court shall have original

jurisdiction in the violation of these sections.

Sec. 15. *It is further enacted,* That all sums of money which become due to the Republic under this act, or by any other means, shall be paid in silver or gold coin at the established value of such coin in the Republic, or in such notes or bills of credit as may be issued under the authority and on the responsibility of the Republic, and all payments by the Government shall be made in the same medium.

APPROVED *January 28th, 1848.*

DESCRIPTION OF THE BOUNDARIES OF THE
REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA.

WHEREAS, It is of the utmost importance to the peace, harmony, friendly intercourse, and amicable relation of nations, that the rights of each should be clearly ascertained and defined: and whereas serious inconveniences may arise from the extension of jurisdiction over territory over which a rightful claim has not been asserted and recognized: and whereas a common interest demands that all needless and unreasonable impediments be removed from the free operations of a lawful commerce: And whereas it is among the attributes of sovereignty and independence to prescribe regulations for the government of the conduct of all persons coming within its territorial jurisdiction: and whereas the people of the Republic of Liberia have at different times, for good and adequate pecuniary considerations, purchased from the native proprietors of the soil, the line of coast from Grand Cape Mount, on the north-west, to Grand Cesters, on the south-east—a few inconsiderable intermediate points only excepted, and of these some are secured by pre-emptive treaties: And whereas said native proprietors have not only ceded to this Republic their property in the soil originally owned by them,

but yielded up to this Republic all and every species of political ascendancy and sovereignty over the same: Therefore, in order to accomplish the laudable purpose stated above, as well as being moved thereto by other good and sufficient reasons, WE, the Representatives of the People of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled, in virtue of the purchases and treaties made as above stated, do hereby declare the following to be the territorial boundary of this Republic, to wit:

A line commencing at the mouth of Grand Cape Mount river, on the north-west, running along the centre of that river to its source, or to the interior frontier of the Cape Mount section of the Vey Territory, thence by a line running eastwardly, separating the territory of the Vey and Dey tribes from the territories of the contiguous interior tribes, until it strikes the northern boundary of the Millsburgh purchase; thence along the north-eastern boundary of the Millsburgh purchase, and through the tract of country lying between the said Millsburgh purchase and Junk, until it strikes the northern angle of the purchase of Junk territory, thence along the interior boundary of the purchase from Bassa to the St. John's river; thence across the St. John's and along the interior boundary of the territory of the Atlantic tribes from whom the purchases were made, until it reaches the south-eastern front of the Grand Cesters territory; thence in a south-westerly direction to the ocean at Grand Cesters in 4° and 41' north latitude, and 8° and 8' west longitude, being a mean parallel distance from the ocean of forty-five miles; thence along the sea coast in a north-westerly direction to the place of commencement; including all rivers, harbors, bays, islands, and such a distance out in the ocean as is deter-

mined by the law of nations to be just and proper in such cases, or as security, protection and a wholesome jurisdiction may demand.

APPROVED *February 1st, 1848.*

Resolutions

authorizing Seals for different Departments.

Resolutions authorizing the President to have the Arms of the Republic engraved, and to procure seals for the different departments.

Resolved, That His Excellency, the President of this Republic, be requested, and he is hereby requested and authorized, to procure for the Republic—

FIRST—A Great Seal of State: thus,

The great periphery a radius of one inch and three-sixteenths of an inch, lesser periphery a radius of one inch. At the upper part of the seal, in the mean of the peripherys, the words "REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA;" on the lower margin of the seal, in the opposite mean of the peripherys, the National Motto, "THE LOVE OF LIBERTY BROUGHT US HERE." On the disk or field the Arms of the Republic: a Dove on wing with an open scroll in its talons, the ocean with a ship under sail, the sun just rising above the waters, a palm tree, and at its base a plough and spade.

SECOND—One seal a radius of 12-16ths of an inch; in the upper margin "Republic of Liberia," in the lower, "Court of Quarter Sessions," in the field, "Montserrado County."

THIRDLY—One seal same as above, excepting that in the field the words, "Grand Bassa County."

FOURTHLY—One seal as above for "Since County."

FIFTHLY—Three seals same as above, excepting that in the field one shall have "Custom House," in the lower margin "Port of Monrovia." The second, in the field "Custom House," in the lower margin "Port of Grand Bassa." The third, in the

field "Custom House," in the lower margin "Port of Greenville."

SIXTH—One seal with a radius of one inch: in the upper margin "Republic of Liberia," in the field, Arms of the Republic, in the lower margin "Treasury Department."

SEVENTH—One seal one inch radius: in the upper margin "Republic of Liberia," in the field, the Arms of the Republic of Liberia, in the lower margin "Supreme Court."

Resolved, That the President be authorized, and he is hereby authorized, to draw from any moneys in the Republic's treasury the amount necessary to procure said seals with all convenient dispatch.

APPROVED *January 27th, 1848.*

An Act making the Town of Monrovia the Seat of Government of the Republic of Liberia, and fixing a time for the meeting of the Legislature.

It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled,

Section 1. That the Town of Monrovia is by this act constituted and made the Seat of Government of this Republic.

Sec. 2. *It is further enacted, That the second session of the First Legislature shall meet in the town of Monrovia on the first Monday in December, 1848, and on that day annually.*

APPROVED *January 15th, 1848.*

An Act to repeal the second section of the act providing for common Schools of the Republic of Liberia, passed A. D. 1846.

It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled,

Section 1. That from and after the passage of this act, that the second section of the law providing for common schools in the Republic of Li-

beria, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

APPROVED January 15th, 1848.

An Act to provide against the vacancy of the office of President and Vice President of this Republic.

It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled,

Section 1. That in the event of the death, resignation, or of the disability of both the President and Vice President of this Republic, the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall act as President until the disability be removed.

APPROVED January 20th, 1848.

Resolutions

referring to the duties of certain officers, giving precedence to appropriations and regulating the payment of officers.

First: *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Re-*

public of Liberia in Legislature assembled, That where the laws of the Republic fail to define the duties of Secretaries of State and of the Treasury, the Judges of the Supreme Court, and the Attorney General, these officers will, so far as the circumstances of the Republic may require it, conform to the laws laid down in the digest of the laws of the United States.

Second: *It is further Resolved,* That the President be requested, and he is hereby requested and authorized, in carrying out the provisions for the expenditures of the several appropriations made by the present Legislature, to exercise his own discretion as to the precedence which ought and should be given to such appropriations, and act accordingly.

Third: *Be it further Resolved,* That the payment of officers shall be made quarterly.

APPROVED January 28th, 1848.

[From the Journal of Commerce.]

The African Slave Trade.

At intervals within the last three or four years, several of the more influential English journals have advocated the withdrawal of the British naval force stationed on the African coast, on the assumed ground of its inefficacy for the prevention of the slave trade,—which, instead of being diminished by the attempts made to suppress it, is boldly alleged to have increased, if not in consequence, at least in despite of those efforts; on the ground, likewise assumed, that the maintenance of a squadron there had done more harm than good, and had actually aggravated the horrors of the traffic by increasing the sufferings of its victims, causing them to be overcrowded in small vessels

constructed solely with reference to speed, and to be embarked with a degree of expedition that occasioned disregard of their comfort; and further, because, as is alleged, the support of a squadron there has involved a sacrifice to the country in life and treasure, out of all proportion to any beneficial results that have thence accrued to the cause of humanity. No pains have been spared to produce an impression on the public mind favorable to the abandonment of the existing policy, and not only a powerful section of the press has labored strenuously in that behalf, but it has been sought with some degree of success to secure the co-operation of the House of Commons. The ap-

pointment of a committee was procured, on motion of a member of that House, who declared himself of opinion that Parliament should leave the slave trade free, and an inquiry entered on which resulted in confirming the committee in their preconceived opinion—the evidence being directed to that point—that the attempts of France, England, and America to suppress the trade had increased it, and that to put it down it should be left entirely free—that the worst of mankind (for Lord Brougham truly said, that every crime that could be perpetrated was comprised in the slave trade) should be left unrestrained to prosecute an employment the most congenial to their depraved natures. The secret of these efforts to bring about a change of public sentiment in Great Britain that shall result in abolishing the inhuman practice of man-stealing and man-selling, a practice which cannot be termed a trade without libeling honest vocations, may be found in a sincere but ignorant belief, that if the means in operation were adequate to the end, this species of piracy like every other would long ago have been comparatively annihilated—for the sanguine do not stop to consider that to this alone has been extended the practical protection of great and powerful nations; or it may, perhaps, have connection with the fact recently alleged in the House of Lords, and admitted on the part of the government, that British capital is largely engaged in the iniquitous traffic. Whatever be the cause, the progress of change in the public mind has been so great as to alarm the champions who through years of uncertain warfare fought the battles of freedom in the House of Commons, and achieved the abolition of the slave trade against an array of wealth and power and influence that seemed absolutely inex-pugnabile; and the voices of Brougham

and Denman, now peers of the realm, are heard from another arena, but in like tones of earnest, eloquent, and indignant reproof, deprecating the growing apathy and indifference respecting the toleration of the slave trade, so injurious and derogatory to the country, and rebuking the faint-heartedness that despairs of the entire extinction of the traffic, with a manly perseverance in exertion. Lord Denman completely refuted the propositions that the slave trade had increased in spite of every endeavor, and that the efforts directed to its suppression had aggravated instead of alleviating the evil. He proved that the slave trade could be suppressed, and that on various parts of the coast it had been discouraged, harassed and extinguished. It has been totally suppressed in the Bonny river, in the Gambia, and other places. The 12,000 slaves formerly exported from Benin to Cuba dwindled to 1,000 after the destruction of the Barracoons. Lord Denman is of opinion that if the blow thus struck had been followed up, the slave trade would have been extinguished altogether by this time. The evidence adduced in the House of Commons showed that, in 1843, when England was thought to be in earnest in her determination to put down the traffic, it was regarded in Brazil as a losing concern, and those who had engaged in it were preparing to take up some less iniquitous business.

As illustrative of the deplorable change in progress in the public sentiment of Great Britain, it may be mentioned that the person who gave this testimony, one Dr. Cliffe, acknowledged himself to have been a slave-trader. This fact did not escape the notice of Lords Brougham and Denman. Their Lordships commented with stern severity on the impropriety and preposterousness of consulting a slave trader as to the

best mode of suppressing the traffic in which he had been engaged. Lord Denman said it was like consulting a wolf as to the best mode of preserving the sheep. Lord Brougham remarked,

If any one had told him that he should live to see the day when a committee of one of the houses of Parliament should suffer a man to come before them who said that he was a felon, that he had been engaged in murder, rapine, piracy (and every crime that could be committed was comprised in the slave trade.) who said that he had led a felon's life, and found it a most lucrative life, his astonishment would have been great. But how much greater it would have been if he could have known that such a man would become the pet, the cherished darling witness of a committee of one of the Houses of Parliament, who, instead of sending him for trial, and thence to the hulks, had him before them, kindly treated him, appeared anxious to wipe away any antecedent stain in his character, and in whose favor he stood so high that they appealed to him as to his judgment of the credibility of a captain in Her Majesty's service! (Hear, hear.) It was no light matter to suffer a man tarnished by every vice, to come into court and give evidence of such practices as this man had confessed himself guilty of.

The discussion originated on a motion of Lord Denman for an address to the Queen praying for a rigorous enforcement of the treaties entered into for the extinction of the slave trade on the coast of Africa, and for the prosecution of all British subjects engaged therein; and suggesting to her Majesty the expediency of concerting measures with her allies for declaring slave trading piracy, with a punishment less severe than that now incurred according to the law of nations for that crime. Lord Brougham expressed himself in favor

of a searching inquiry by a committee of the House of Lords, into the various forms which the traffic assumed, and the different guises under which it appeared. The result of such an inquiry would, he said, either rescue the character of British merchants from the stigma which attached to them, or would prove that the suspicions were well founded which led him to suppose that the criminals were to be found in the bosom of the great mercantile communities of London, Liverpool, Bristol, and Manchester, and that a searching inquiry would drag them to light. The Marquis of Lansdowne responded on behalf of the government, affirming that government was at this moment, with no abatement of alacrity, giving to the provisions made for suppressing the slave trade their fullest effect. He went so far as to deny the right of Great Britain, in a moral sense, to abandon her endeavors to put an end to that trade which was the curse of the world, as it had been a stigma on her own national character; and concluded by declaring his conviction of the expediency of concerting measures for declaring the slave trade piracy, with a mitigation of the punishment now incurred for that crime.

According to a statement of Mr. Hume, in the debate on the Navy Estimates in the British House of Commons, Aug. 9th, there were in 1847 no less than forty-three British ships employed in the suppression of the slave trade, viz.—28 off the Western Coast of Africa, 11 at the Cape, and the residue on the South-east Coast of America. The efficiency of this squadron is attested by the rescue of almost countless victims, either in captured slave ships or in barracoons and factories destroyed on the Coast. But unhappily only a temporary and limited benefit results from these successes. The

great depots for export are often seized—the conquest has often been a thousand times achieved, the enemy routed, and his strongholds left a heap of smouldering ruins; but as soon as the fleet of the retiring conqueror sinks below the horizon, a new mart is raised on the ashes of the old, and a thriving trade is prosecuted while the avenging sword is sheathed. The profits of the kidnapper are so enormous as to outweigh all other considerations, and though continually defeated, he is never subdued. The conquest can only be secured by possession. The Coast must be lined with colonies of civilized and Christian communities. *Establish a Monrovia at every accessible point, and with the blessings of Heaven the result will be as in the territory of the infant Republic of Liberia, once the great emporium of this baleful commerce, but now a commonwealth of freemen, the asylum of the oppressed, extending its*

protection over three hundred miles of coast, to which no slave ship dares approach. Let a portion of the large fleet maintained by England, France and America for the prevention of the Slave Trade, be employed in transporting free colored emigrants, either from the United States, or from the British and French West Indies, to suitable points on the Coast of Africa, where, under the joint protection of the three powers, and with the active sympathy and material aid that such a project must command from the humanity of the people whom those forces represent, the Colonists will enjoy every facility for founding settlements,—one day perhaps to become nations and the source of civilization and enlightenment to the native Africans,—and the Slave Trade will gradually be crowded from its haunts, till at length it shall have no footing in the land.

Missionary Support—Colonization.

At the recent meeting of the Synod of the Presbyterian Church held at Buffalo, the Rev. Mr. Pinney's addresses are noticed in the following terms in the *Christian Intelligencer*:

The evening (Aug. 17th,) was devoted to an anniversary of the Boards of the Church.—Rev. Mr. Happersett, of Philadelphia, Agent of the Domestic Missionary Society, addressed the Synod, setting forth the claims of their department of benevolence upon the attention of the churches, and urged them to increased zeal and activity in this matter. He was followed by Rev. Mr. Pinney, who gave a most interesting detail of facts, with regard to the comparative missionary efforts of the various churches. The Presbyterian Church exhibited a steady increase

in the amount of her contributions to this object, which was delightful to behold. A few years since, they amounted to an average of thirty cents to every communicant. Now they have doubled, and amount to sixty cents. But pleasant as is this advance of interest of missions, the Presbyterian Church as a body, is far behind many others. The Methodist Church in England, with only three hundred ministers, raises annually for this object, more than half a million of dollars—though taxed, with the others, to support the Establishment. One of their ministers being asked how they accomplished so much, replied “We always keep at it.” This principle will enable men almost to accomplish impossibilities! The Moravian Breth-

ren, though poor, average from \$4 to \$6 per communicant.—The English Baptist Church also sets a worthy example. The Free Church of Scotland, with less than six hundred ministers, raised more than 3,000,000 for benevolent purposes, the past year—ten times the amount raised by the whole Presbyterian Church in the United States. All this was done, while being obliged to support the Establishment, when pressed with numerous heavy calls for her domestic operations, by a poor people, living upon a poor soil, which in many places would hardly grow an oat straw! In fact, most of the people lived on oats. And yet, where is the Scotch minister but what receives from \$700 to \$1000 per year? While here, in a rich country, with a wealthy population, our ministers are almost starving on from \$200 to \$500. He wished he could proclaim the fact through the length and breadth of the land to awake our people to a sense of justice. But leaving the evangelical Christians of Europe, who do vastly more than we do, under very disadvantageous circumstances, he would come to our own land, and point to one solitary instance. The little Congregational Church of Massachusetts, which is but a fraction, after deducting the other denominations of that State, does more to sustain the cause of Foreign Missions than the whole Presbyterian Church in the United States. He would repeat the fact to our shame. We should arise and wipe out the stain, and emulate our brethren in their noble deeds. He had lived in Africa, and witnessed the self-denying labors of the missionaries in that field, and shared them too. He had seen their beneficial results. He had seen what heathenism is; and none could know this, until they have seen it. The most degraded in our land, are superior to

the heathen, because they have a *conscience* which exercises *some* restraint. It had been his privilege not only to labor in Africa, but also to pursue the same great object of benevolence in our southern States; and he could truly say that he had never seen greater sacrifices made to promote the cause of Christ, and the good of the colored man, than he had known to be made by many of our much-abused Southern people. The speaker then gave an array of the most striking facts which had fallen under his own observation, in corroboration of his position. These were very interesting in themselves, and the more so, as they exhibited an interest among our Southern brethren for their slaves, of which few at the North have any idea. He had seen on the Mississippi river, one of the neatest Gothic churches his eyes ever beheld, built by *one planter* alone for his slaves to worship in. The church cost \$30,000, and he supported a clergyman, whom he paid \$1,200 per year for preaching in it. This is but one among the many striking cases he mentioned. Were the facts the speaker unfolded, generally known, much less prejudice against their Southern brethren would be cherished by Christians at the North. There were many who left the house that night, saying "they had never known these things before." Rev. Dr. Chester followed with a few pertinent remarks, calculated to enforce what had already been said, after which the Synod adjourned.

Aug. 18th.—The Synod met at 9 o'clock, A. M., and proceeded with their business, until 10 o'clock, the hour appointed for hearing Rev. Mr. Pinney upon the subject of Colonization. We have had the pleasure of hearing this gentleman before upon this subject, which in his hands seems to assume a new interest. But we must say, that the

subject in his hands does not lose its interest by a second hearing. It would be vain for us to attempt to do justice to his remarks by such an imperfect sketch as we might present. We wish the whole land could have heard him, and venture to suggest to the reverend gentleman, that he could not do the cause in which he is engaged a better service, than by systemizing and publishing the facts he presented before the Synod at Rochester, and sending them broadcast over the land. They would completely destroy all the ammunition of opponents, and leave the Abolition-ship high and dry upon the

sand, instead of sailing before the breeze, upon a clear sea.

In reference to Mr. Pinney's address to the Synod on Colonization, the Presbyterian remarks:—

On the morning of the third day, the Rev. Mr. Pinney addressed the Synod on the subject of African Colonization, in a very able and interesting manner. He entered fully into the whole subject, and most triumphantly vindicated this noble and glorious scheme from the slanders of its enemies. And although he spoke for near two hours, yet all listened with unabated interest to its close, a rather unusual thing in an ecclesiastical body.

[From the Journal of Commerce.]

The Slave Trade.

WE have examined with some care the Report of the Secretary of State, communicated by the President to the Senate on the 3d March last, containing the correspondence of the Hon. Henry A. Wise, our late Minister to Brazil, with Her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary, Mr. Hamilton, at the Court of Brazil. We were aware that many documents of great importance in relation to the Brazillian Slave Trade were transmitted some three years ago to our government, by our former faithful and efficient Consul, MR GORDON, which should, we think, before this, have been given to the public. They will throw much light upon that hidden, but wide spread iniquity which Mr. Wise has labored with such zeal and ability to expose, and contribute to arouse both the American and English government to some further legislation to give effect to already existing laws for the suppression of this reproachful commerce.

It appears from these papers, printed by order of the Senate, that Mr. Wise, on the 1st December, 1844, ad-

ressed a letter to Mr. Hamilton, in which he stated that the evidence it had been his duty to collect, on a charge that American citizens were concerned in the slave trade, had shown to him, that whilst the vessels and the flag of the United States are employed in this prohibited traffic, British brokers in Brazil, are the agents of the slave dealers in that country. British goods are sent and consigned to make friends for the slave trade. Mr. Wise also charged a direct agency in negotiating for the prosecution of the slave trade upon a Mr. Weetman, a British merchant at Rio, and suggested various amendments in the policy of Great Britain for the more effectual suppression of this traffic. This letter was transmitted by Mr. Hamilton to Lord Aberdeen, who on the 4th of December, 1845, reviews it with care and courtesy, and among other things, suggests that Mr. Wise's "researches into the trade of the African Coast must have shown him that the articles required for the licit and illicit traffic are, in great part, the same; and therefore, that as these

articles are manufactured to a large extent in Great Britain, it must sometimes happen that British goods will be employed in the slave trade." Lord Aberdeen's communication called forth the elaborate and well considered letter of Mr. Wise of July 31st, 1846, the most valuable paper before us, and the statements and arguments of which, demand the consideration of our own and the English Government. It is written throughout in a calm and friendly spirit, obviously after a very careful investigation of the subject, and, with an earnest desire that more effectual measures may be devised for accomplishing what is doubtless honestly sought by both countries, the total abolition of the Slave Trade.

Our only purpose, at present, is to invite public attention to a brief analysis, or rather to some prominent points of this letter, which entire, merits the perusal of all the friends of mankind.

According to Mr. Wise, there are two main foreign interests connected with the Slave Trade at Brazil,—*the one British, consisting in manufactured goods, wares and merchandise,—the other American, consisting in vessels.* "The goods are the very pabulum of the Slave Trade, its purchase money,—the vessels are the carriers of *them*, as well as of the slaves." Now Mr. Wise insists that the goods and merchandise, after they are once landed on the African Coast, are seldom disturbed by British cruisers, whilst the vessels are watched and visited, and searched and captured. Again, Mr. Wise maintains *that the whole trade between Brazil and the African slave ports is one concatenated slave trade.* You cannot distinguish between the articles for the licit and illicit trade—but the slave trade is the primary, the major, the other is but the minor,

the secondary, auxiliary to the traffic in slaves.

Mr. Wise insists "that the employment of British goods in the slave trade, to the vast extent of their present use and appropriation, and consumption for its purposes, is *not unavoidable.* The goods may be seized in the vessels which are liable to search; they may be seized in the act of being discharged in the lighters and launches of the slave factories and the factories themselves—they may be seized outside the marine league of Brazil wherever found. Such cargoes as I have described, sold to M. P. Fonseca, or B. de Sa, cleared for the slave coast, are *prima facie*, in Rio Janeiro, to be employed in the slave trade."

"2d. They are designed by the very British manufacturers and merchants, in the Capital of Great Britain herself, for the use of the slave trade."

In proof of this, Mr. Wise cites the 75th circular of the House of *Forbes, Forbes, & Co.*, of London, in which their Rio Janeiro customers are favored with an enumerated list of what are universally there known as *coast goods.* "The manufacturers cannot but know that these goods are made of a peculiar pattern, from the fact of being required for the slave trade, and that they are ordered and intended for that traffic."

It is stated by Mr. Wise, 1st, that the number of vessels and amount of tonnage employed in the export trade from Rio to the dependencies of Portugal alone, in Africa, is, in round numbers, seven times greater than the number and tonnage employed in the whole import trade from *all* Africa to the same place. This is as *stated*; but could we ascertain the whole amount of exports known, but designedly *not stated*, and the amount of smuggled exports to all

Africa from all Brazil, and compare the tonnage and vessels of licit imports, we should find the excess of the former over the latter so immense, as to be accounted for only by the importation of slaves, and might come proximately to an estimate of the extent of the slave trade from Africa to Brazil.

3. That a vast amount of foreign produce and merchandise is re-exported from Brazil to Africa.

4. That of this, the principal part is necessarily of British produce, merchandise and manufacture, and it is known that most of these are employed in the slave trade.

How are these British products and manufactures paid for in Brazil? The British manufacturer cannot take payment in slaves, the licit imports from Africa are few, and Great Britain almost totally excludes the slave-grown products of Brazil. Mr. Wise assures us that these goods are paid for in coffee, on a long credit, and this coffee is sent to the United States, where it is admitted free of duty.—Such, according to Mr. Wise, is the routine of trade in the quadrangle of Great Britain, Africa, Brazil and the United States. *British merchants supply the goods to purchase slaves in Africa, and take coffee in payment, which they sell in the United States.* We cannot hesitate to offer to our readers the following corollaries submitted by Mr. Wise, which merit the early and serious attention of our government:

1st. It must be seen that the restrictions in the British markets on Brazillian property, and their comparative freedom in the markets of the United States, furnish available proceeds in the markets of Brazil for the manufactures of Great Britain, in competition with, and to a great extent in exclusion of, their own manufactures.

2d. That the British purchasers

of coffee in Brazil come into successful competition with the merchants of the United States, and do the much larger business in that article in their own home market.

3d. That in proportion as British goods for the Coast of Africa are exchanged for coffee here, to be sent to the United States, so is the rate of exchange increased against them, as between them and Brazil.

4th. That the accumulation of Brazillian coffee, belonging to British merchants in the United States, increases the rate of exchange against them, as between them and Great Britain.

5th. That the exports of British goods, from Brazil to Africa for slaves, increases *pro-tanto*, the price of coffee in Brazil chiefly against the United States. From this is evident the mighty array of interests on the part of British manufacturers and merchants, and of Brazillian coffee-raisers and dealers, in favor of the slave trade.

6th. The least interest of all, and the only interest which the trade of the United States has of the same sort, is the navigation interest, and that is lessened immensely by the effect of our reciprocal treaties of commerce and navigation, particularly with Sweden, the Netherlands and Denmark. Vessels from these countries constantly compete with our own. The price of coffee would fall in Brazil were the slave trade abolished, because the Africans can only pay for them in slaves, and they would find no longer a market in Brazil. The interest which the United States has in lowering the price of coffee, and diminishing the double rate of exchange against them, is far greater than any navigation interest she has in the transportation of coffee and slaves. If the slave trade were abolished, and the United States were to put a moderate

revenue duty on coffee, vastly fewer British goods would enter the market of Brazil, more of American manufactures and much in the way of exchange would be saved to the trade of the United States. This shows clearly that the interest of the United States, or their trade or citizens, are not the *interests that uphold the slave trade*. They are rather those of the trade and citizens of Great Britain and Brazil. Indeed I am more than ever confirmed in the conviction that the largest interests in the world, next to those of Brazillian subjects, now favoring the slave trade, are those of a certain class of British manufacturers, merchants and capitalists. Sir Robert Peel, in the speech of March 19th, 1845, is of opinion there is too much reason to think that British manufacturers and merchants were engaged in the trade.

Mr. Wise endeavors to impress Lord Aberdeen with the fact that British goods are employed in the slave trade, not sometimes, only, and accidentally, but *designedly and systematically, and regularly, on a large scale, so employed*. He assures his Lordship that several American vessels had been seized, and those Americans concerned in their sale and transfer to slave dealers, sent home for trial, and that "The course of decisions in the Courts, and the amount of public sentiment in the public minds of all the States of the Union are strongly set against the state of things so strongly deprecated by his Lordship, and thus he may rely on the soundest state of moral feeling existing north and south, east and west, throughout the United States, on this point; and as his Lordship had expressed the hope that American vessels would not long be permitted to cross and recross the ocean in this trade, Mr. Wise expresses a hope

not less fervent, that British goods will not fill their holds or be stored in the slave factories of Africa, to sustain it.

Of the measures remedial, which Mr. Wise suggests to the American and English Governments for the abolition of this trade, the first, and which applies equally to both, is, that the ministers and consuls of the two nations in Brazil should be clothed with full powers to arrest culprits, to summon witnesses, to hold examinations, and to require bonds, and to send culprits and witnesses home; and if any obstacle exist in the Government of Brazil, then to secure the object by treaty stipulations. He would have the powers of these officers of the two governments well guarded from abuse, but suggests that they should, upon reasonable grounds of suspicion, call upon the parties implicated, to submit themselves to examination and proof, and upon witnesses to testify, and in case citizens of these countries sheltering themselves under a foreign jurisdiction should defy the authority or oppose the policy of their own government, *they should forfeit its protection*. In Brazil, says Mr. Wise, the fear of impressment in the army and navy alone would force witnesses, at all events, to come forward and testify, in lieu of incurring these risks, if not parties to submit voluntarily to consular authority, and to go home for trial. But we must conclude our notice of this very important letter of Mr. Wise, with the following extract, which presents, in brief, a general view of the whole subject, and appeals powerfully to the wisdom and humanity of the English Government.

"Your Excellency [Mr. Hamilton] had recently, when I arrived here, notified, in writing, my immediate predecessor, Mr. Proffit, of this

abuse. The truth and justice of the complaint, in spite of my wishes to the contrary, presented themselves so forcibly to my own observation, that no honest mind could resist their admission. There is no Government, there are no officers of any Government, who regret the truth and justice of this complaint, more than the Government and officers of the United States. They pretend not to palliate, nor to justify, nor to deny it. The authorities of the United States at Rio de Janeiro earnestly and honestly, as your Excellency can vouch, set themselves to the task of correcting the abuse. Upon tracing and examining its true nature and secret history, they found certain existing causes for it, in which to a very great extent, British subjects and British interests were involved. They found that certain British manufacturers and merchants and capitalists and brokers, and certain British interests besides, were all concerned in holding out such temptations to enlist the vessels and flag of the United States in the slave trade as to make it extremely difficult, if not impossible, for the United States, by their own separate laws and efforts, to restrain the evil and wipe off the reproach. They found obstacles to the performance of what they were requested to do by the British authorities, which, as belonging to its sole jurisdiction, the British government alone could remove. Was it not fair, was it not in good faith, then, to say, "We admit the justice of your complaint." It is true that United States merchant vessels are chartered and sold, and their flag is used in this trade, made piracy by their laws. This should be prevented and prohibited. But we find that your citizens at home, subjects abroad and capital and labor at home and abroad, are, to a great extent, employed in enhancing and paying a

price for this crime, against both our policy and laws and your own. Now, will you please to aid us in complying with your own reasonable and humane request and with our own philanthropic desires, by restraining your subjects from aiding and abetting and tempting our citizens in the commission of these very offences and wrongs? And will you please destroy certain interests which are allowed by either law or license to exist within your jurisdiction, and which are arrayed against the whole policy of suppressing the slave trade? Among other interests, will you please destroy the interest which masters have in the services of liberated or recaptured Africans? Will you please remove the arguments from the lips of slaves that slavery itself stands on the very principle of the right of apprenticeship? Not that you treat your apprentices like slaves, or treat them badly at all, but they are made captive like slaves. The comparative severity and denial of free will is not the issue; but it is the comparative right of captivity which is involved. Aye, not that it is not even humane, and politic, and proper to hold these captives in some state of pupilage. It is wise, and politic, and humane to do so. It is what ought to be done. The question is, in what state of pupilage? The state of apprenticeship, or of service for years, in the British Colonies is not the proper state; and if they are retained by authority in no state of pupilage, they ought to be. The new negroes are savages untutored, uncivilized, torn from their tribes, taught nothing but man's inhumanity to man. They are unfit to be perfectly free, and they are utterly incapable of enjoying all the rights of freedom. They must be trained to liberty, fitted for its arduous duties, and be made duly responsible for their performance. How? Restore them to Africa, not

to their native tribes or native state, but to emancipated colonics—to Sierra Leone, to Liberia, to the Cape of Good Hope, any where in Africa where they can be protected from a second capture by slavers, and where they may be educated and taught the arts of civilized life, and be made captives only to the 'glorious liberty

of the light of the Gospel,' and whereby they may be made, in the hands of Providence, the chief instruments of restoring the land to which they are restored, and of subserving more efficiently than navies can, the wise and humane motives of suppressing the slave trade."

Correspondence.

SUCH letters as the following encourage us, and we doubt not they will have the same influence upon our friends. The only apology we can offer to their authors for publishing them, contrary to their intentions or expectations, is to be found in the fact above stated. We hope it will prove as satisfactory to them as it seems justifiable to us.

LETTER FROM MRS. P. HOWARD.

SPRINGFIELD,
Sept. 29th, 1848.

To the Secretary of the Am. Col. Society.

SIR:—"Every emigrant to Africa is a missionary carrying out with him, credentials in the holy cause of civilization."—(*Henry Clay*.) We should all heartily respond to the eloquent declaration of Mr. Cox,—“Let thousands fall before Africa be given up.”

“Africa herself is neither reluctant, nor passive; she is stretching out her arms to receive home her wanderers, who do not return breathing out curses and vengeance on those who deprived them of liberty, but with the Bible in their hands and peace upon their lips.”

“Already, masses of corruption which had defied the storms of time are crumbling away before the quiet but sure impress of genuine philanthropy.”

The cause in which you labor is a deeply interesting one. May the blessings of Heaven attend it! Please accept the small donation enclosed, from,

Yours respectfully,
P. HOWARD.

LETTER FROM J. D. YOUNG.

PRINCETON THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY,

October 17th, 1848.

DEAR SIR:—You will find one dollar enclosed, for the Colonization Society. I regret that I cannot send you more, but you have my best wishes and sincere prayers in behalf of your glorious enterprise. I regard African Colonization as one of the greatest schemes of the age, indeed I grow enthusiastic when I think of the great ends it has in view, and the prospects of accomplishing them, and if I ever become a monomaniac I expect it will be from my ardent interest in behalf of that cause. Who does not pity the African race? what a field for usefulness among them both here and in Africa! but how they have been neglected! I think that it is my duty to devote my time to their improvement. It will be some time before I can leave the seminary, but when I do I think that the colored race will furnish me a field for operation, either at home or in Liberia.

J. D. YOUNG.

Colonization Meeting in Indiana.

THE friends of the colonization cause met at Bethel meeting-house, in Shawnee Prairie, Fountain County, Indiana, on Sunday the 23d day of July, 1848.

The Rev. William Campbell opened the meeting with prayer, after which the Rev. B. T. Kavanaugh addressed the meeting in a forcible speech of about two hours in length, on the rise, progress and present condition of the American Colonization Society.

The Rev. Richard Hicks was called to the chair, and on motion William Worthington, Ellis, Insley, and the Rev. William Brown, were appointed a committee to prepare and report to this meeting a constitution which was accordingly done, by the name and style of the *Shawnee Prairie Colonization Society*.

The constitution was then presented and between forty and fifty persons

signed their names as members of the society.

The following officers were elected to serve until the annual election, viz :

JOHN CAMPBELL, *President*.

REV. WILLIAM BROWN, }
JOHN C. CAMPBELL, } *V. Pre'ds.*
ENOCH PEARSON, }

Managers—SAMUEL B. ELLIS,
JOSEPH WIGGINS,
GEORGE WILSON, Sr.
GEORGE PUNELL,
JAMES KILLEN,
A. W. WILLEY,
WILLIAM WALDRIP.

REV. THOMAS BURCH, *Treasurer*.

WM. WORTHINGTON, *Secretary*.

On motion resolved, that a copy of these proceedings be furnished by the Secretary to the editor of the *People's Friend* in Covington and request their publication.

WM. WORTHINGTON, *Sec'y*.

Items of Intelligence.

NOTICES OF LIBERIA COFFEE.—

We have received from the Colonization Office, in this city, a sample of coffee which was grown on the farm of Rev. Mr. Moore, of Bexley, Bassa County, in Liberia. We are glad to learn that the cultivation thrives to such an extent in that country, that some of the inhabitants are beginning to have a surplus for exportation, and 1400 pounds have recently been sent over to this country by Hon. S. A. Benson, of Bassa Cove. The coffee is good looking, of a large kernel, and quite green in appearance. Its flavor, although a little peculiar, is very pleasant. It will be a singular incident in the history of trade and commerce, if the productions of *free labor* on the Coast of Africa, should take place of the same articles furnished by the labor

of *African slaves* in the Spanish West Indies and Brazil!—*Boston Journal*.

LIBERIA COMING INTO MARKET.—

A friend brought into our office a few days since, a pound of coffee from the farm of the Rev. Mr. Moore of Bexley, Bassa Co., Liberia, and desired us to make a trial of it. This we have done, and find it to be of a superior quality. Bexley, the place whence it came, is a small farming settlement on the St. John's river, about six miles from its mouth. Several farmers at that place have raised coffee for exportation. The Hon. S. A. Benson, at Bassa Cove, near the mouth of the St. John, has lately sent over about 1400 lbs. of coffee from his own farm.—*N. E. Puritan*.

LIBERIA COFFEE.—We have received from a friend interested in the colony at Liberia, West Africa, a small sample of the coffee which is now being raised by the colonists. The article is quite fair and very clean, and the single trial that we have made of it gives us a good opinion of its qualities.

This sample is the produce of the farm of the Rev. Mr. Moore, of Bexley, Bassa County, Liberia. Bexley is a small farming settlement on the St. John river, about six miles from its mouth. Several farmers at that place have raised coffee, ginger and arrowroot for exportation. The Hon. S. A. Benson, at Bassa Cove, near the mouth of the St. John, has lately sent over about 1400 lbs. of coffee from his farm.

Some have pronounced this coffee as good as Mocha; but as this sample has not been kept long enough, it can hardly be expected to prove so on trial. It is very possible, too, that it may contain a mixture of several varieties, of which some may be better than others. Coffee is indigenous in Liberia, and the plantations are formed by gathering wild plants in their native forest, where, it is quite possible, several varieties may be found.—*Boston Traveler.*

AGRICULTURE IN LIBERIA.—Within the last few days we have seen and conversed with three or four citizens of the Republic of Liberia, who have been residents of the colony for many years, one of them for more than twenty. They are on a visit to this country on business. They all bear testimony to the healthfulness of the colony, and to its rapid increase in education, commerce, and especially in agriculture. One of them states that he has an orchard of eight acres of coffee, on which there are four thousand trees, which will average him twelve pounds to the

tree. He could sell it for about fifteen cents per pound. This statement, which appeared at first almost incredible, has since been confirmed by the others. Their statements have excited a deep interest in the colored population of this city, and quite a number of the most intelligent and enterprising of them are preparing to emigrate. The same is true, they inform us, of that class in a number of other cities which they have visited.—*Pres. Herald.*

[From Liberia Papers.]

LATER FROM THE WEST COAST OF AFRICA.—The British brig *Bream*, from Sierra Leone, 1st August, was boarded yesterday afternoon, in the offing, by the steamer *News Boy*. Her Captain, McKennell, was killed on the passage, by the jibing of the mainboom. Mr. Geo. Ketchum, her supercargo, informs us of the capture of four slave vessels which have been condemned and burnt at that place, viz: a brig, name not known, prize to H. M. brig *Alert*, had 500 slaves; schr. *Waterwitch*, 472 do; brig *Sea Lark*, 561 do; all Brazilians. Spanish schr. *Bonetta*, none. The *Bream* brought no papers.

SLAVE STEAMERS.—On the Coast of Africa a British man-of-war chased a slave steamer, which after leading her sixty miles from the coast, suddenly returned, leaving the vessel of war to beat back, and in the mean time the steamer took on board her cargo of fifteen hundred slaves and was off.

The slave trade is still going on at New Cess, and the Spanish occupants of that place show no disposition to evacuate. What is to be done, we know not. We wish that he would either leave or change the nature of his business. It is rather to be regretted that any such assurances were made, as led the British to withdraw the force they had there, until we were ready to enforce com-

pliance with the President's orders, to desist from the purchase of slaves. And this we fear, cannot be done shortly, as the season is now so far advanced. However, this may be only conjecture with us, as we are altogether ignorant of what may be concocting in the higher quarters. If it can be done, it should be, and that without delay. For if we are able to break up that establishment, and yet suffer it to remain, and the fact should transpire, we will most certainly be accused of winking at the slave trade. Yet to say we are not able to remove a few slaves is humiliating.

WE have lately had a large increase to our population by immigration from America; and if reports are to

be credited, and we have no doubt they are, a still larger accession may be shortly expected. Let them come—they cannot come too fast, provided they be of the right stamp. Men, and women too, to be sure—of sense and perseverance—who have calculated on some difficulty and trial in settling a new country—who will not be dismayed at small things—who will suffer, yet go forward—these are the emigrants we want. They may come as fast as they please, Liberia is large enough for them.

THE rains have fairly commenced, as the showers on the 10th, 11th, and 12th inst. testified. It did not rain, but poured down like a waterfall.

SOME of our farmers are already eating new rice.

Receipts of the American Colonization Society;
From the 20th of September, to the 20th of October, 1848.

MAINE.

By Captain George Barker:	
Saco—Rev. S. Hopkins, \$5, Capt. Hartley, \$1.....	6 00
Portland—Augustine Haines, Esq., \$5, cash 50 cents, J. Neal, \$3, J. Maxwell, \$1 50, cash 25 cts.	
Nathaniel Blanchard, \$5.....	15 25
North Yarmouth Centre—Dr. A. Osgood.....	1 00
North Yarmouth—Thomas Chase, 50 cents, D. Shepley, \$1.....	1 50
Freeport—Dr. J. A. Hyde, \$3 50, Nathan Nye, \$5, Rev. E. G. Parsons, \$150, Mrs. Harrington, \$5.....	15 00
Brunswick—S. A. Packard, \$2, A. C. Robbins, \$1, Prest. L. Woods, \$3.....	6 00
Gardiner—R. H. Gardiner, \$5, John Webb, \$1, Robert Williamson, \$1.....	7 00
Hallowell—John Merrick, \$5, Mrs. Lydia Gordon, \$1, Rev. J. Cole, \$1, C. Spalding, \$1.....	8 00
	59 75

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Cornish—Collection by the Rev. Alvah Spaulding.....	8 00
By Captain George Barker:	

Exeter—Rev. Mr. Hurd, \$2, Rev. Mr. Dexter, \$1, Dr. Abbott, \$2.....	5 00
Stratham—George Wingate, Esq., \$5, deceased Female Friend, cash, cash, cash, each 50 cents.	7 00
	20 00

MASSACHUSETTS.

Springfield—From Mrs. P. Howard.....	5 00
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CONNECTICUT.

Hartford—Connecticut State Col. Soc. from the executors of John H. Webb, Esq., as a bequest to the Society, per Charles Seymour, Esq., Treasurer.....	500 00
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NEW JERSEY.

Princeton—From J. D. Young, of Theo. Seminary.....	1 00
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VIRGINIA.

By Rev. J. W. Leyburn:	
Liberty—Collections, \$7 21, collection by Rev. J. D. Mitchell, \$5 10.....	12 31
Henry & Emory College.....	4 10
Abingdon—Collection.....	5 75
Marion—Collection.....	3 50
Wythe C. H.—Judge Brown.....	5 00
Newbern—Collection.....	70
Montgomery Co.—Dr. J. Englis..	2 50
Roanoke Co.—Rev. U. Powers,	

annual subscription \$10, Capt. Craig, \$5, Mr. Walton, \$5.....	20 00
Salem—Collection.....	9 10
Boonsborough—From Preston Trotter, Esq., being his subscription to a collection in New Providence church.....	2 00
Albemarle—Collection at Walker's church, by Rev. E. Boyden....	13 33
Wheeling—Collection in the Congregation of the Forks of Wheeling, by Rev. James Hervey....	25 00
Richmond—Mr. Seabrook, by Jas. C. Crane, Esq.....	3 00
Rockbridge Co.—Collection for 4th July, in Providence church, through Rev J. Morrison, Pastor, by Rev. R. W. Bailey.....	17 00
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	123 39

KENTUCKY.

By Rev. Alex. M. Cowan:	
Mason Co.—John A. McClung, Judge W. Reed, Judge A. Beatty, Wm. Hodge, Mellor Taylor, each \$10, Robt. Taylor, Dr. J. E. McDowell, Gen. Thos. M. Forman, H. B. Hill, Lucien G. Latterell, Mrs. G. Durrett, Mrs. E. Ward, each \$5, John C. Reed, in tin ware, \$5, N. Cooper, do. \$4, Dr. J. R. Pad-dock, cash, F. W. Wheatly, each \$2, Richard Reed, in tin, \$2, Geo. L. Forman, J. Green, each \$2 50, Mrs. Andrews, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Parker, Mrs. F. Spaulding, Alex. Hunter, G. W. How, W. J. Thurman, Mrs. Taylor, E. P. Adams, J. W. Singleton, S. Donaldson, C. W. Van Grason, J. F. Brodnick, Robt. Stevenson, each \$1, cash, Mrs. Parker, each 50 cts.	122 50
Fleming Co.—H. Powers, Thos Porter, each \$5.....	10 00
Bourbon Co.—John King, E. S. Dudley, each \$10.....	20 00
Fayette Co.—M. T. Scott, \$20, Richard Pindell, \$10.....	30 00
Franklin Co.—Richard Knott, in goods.....	6 65
Scott Co.—Rev. J. H. Logan, \$3, Mrs. Mary V. Logan, \$2.....	5 00
Shelby County—Wilson Thomas, \$10, Oswald Thomas, Morris Thomas, W. C. Hanna, Rev. John Tevis, Wm. Q. Morton, each \$5, Dr. Wm. Morton, Dr. O. Brown, each \$3, Mrs. Ann Scott, \$2, W. Atherton, in goods, \$7 50, Mrs. Rachel Clay, \$1, Goods, \$3.....	54 50
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	248 65

OHIO.

Berea—Collection in Rev. H. O. Sheldon's church, July 3, 1848,	2 00
MISSISSIPPI.	
Lafayette County—Collection in College church near Oxford, by Rev. L. B. Gaston, Pastor....	5 00
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Total Contributions....	\$964 79

FOR REPOSITORY.

MAINE.—By Capt. Geo. Barker: Wells—Mrs. Olive Bourne, to January, '50, \$9. Wiscasset—Rice & Dana, to '50, \$5, Clark & Brooks, to '50, \$3, James Taylor, to March, '50, \$3. South Berwick—Charles E. Norton, to '50, \$3. North Yarmouth—Hon. Wm. Buxton, to '50, \$3, Dr. E. Burbank, to 1 July, '48, \$1 50. Richmond Corner—Dr. J. A. Hyde, to '50, \$1 50. Brunswick—Prof. Thos. C. Upham, '50, \$5. Gardiner—John Plaisted, to '49, \$6, Dea. Henry Leeman, to Oct. '49, \$1 50. Hallowell—Samuel Gordon, to May, '50, \$2, Andrew Masters, to '50, \$1 50.....	43 00
NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Rindge—Sam'l. L. Wilder, Esq., to March, '49, \$3. Wentworth—J. S. Davis, Esq. to May, '49, \$2. Nashua—Rev. S. G. Bulfinch, to Oct. '48, \$1 50.....	6 50
VERMONT.—Winooski—D. Read, Esq., to Sept. '48.....	3 00
MASSACHUSETTS.—Lowell—James G. Carney, to Jan. '49 \$3. Plymouth—H. J. Oliver, to Jan. '49, \$1 50, Mrs. Rhoda Lawrence, to June, '49, \$1 50.....	6 00
VIRGINIA.—Richmond—Miss R. T. Minor, Richmond, Va. subscription for '47, & '48, by Jas. C. Crane, Esq.....	3 00
SOUTH CAROLINA.—Cheraw—Rev. J. C. Coit, for '47, & '48,	3 00
GEORGIA.—Jeffersonston—Robert Thomas, Esq., to Sept. '49....	1 50
KENTUCKY.—By David Christy, Esq.—Louisville—Spencer Terrell, Esq. to May, '49.....	1 50
OHIO.—Granville—William S. Richards, Esq. for '47, & '48, \$3. Cincinnati—By David Christy, Esq.—Dr. John P. Harris, for '47, & 48, \$3. Oxford—Rev. Jn. McArthur, for '47 & '48, \$3.	9 00
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Total Repository.....	76 50
Total Contributions.....	964 79

Aggregate Amount.....\$1,041 29

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